EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY · OLD TIMERS ASSN.

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OCTOBER, 1934

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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General Ulysses Simpson Grant

The story of a man who was born in a two-room house, of humble parents. Small of stature and seemingly incapable of making boyhood friends, the boy turned to horses for companionship. When he grew older and finding it impossible to bear the odor of the stagnant blood and fetid filth of his father's tannery, he was sent to West Point to become a soldier, later to lose his commission because of misconduct. Years of privation passed, and then the Civil War broke upon the nation, affording the tanner's son the opportunity for achievement, the acclaim of the nation, and the Presidency.

CHAPTER ONE

MANY lives of General Grant have been written and widely read, and millions of words have been put into type, relating to his temperament, his character, and his career as a soldier and statesman, all expressing either approval or disapproval, seldom taking a middle course. The last life of General Grant we have read is that called "Meet General Grant," by W. E. Woodward, published in 1928, this book presenting perhaps the most human of all portraits of this great paradoxical American. The quotations found herein were taken from Woodward's splendid, painstaking book.

When Grant's men won a brilliant victory at Ft. Donelson, he was called "Unconditional Surrender Grant," only to have his command taken from him a few days later, coupled with a threat of arrest, and when his men died by thousands at Cold Harbor and Petersburg, his enemies called him "Grant, the butcher." Throughout all of this man's glamorous life, he sailed on troubled seas, suffering either excess of praise or excess of blame, with criticism the dominant note. Withal, he remained President Lincoln's choice of a commander, bringing victory to Union arms after four years of a bitter fratricidal struggle.

Grant was the son of Jesse Root Grant and Hannah Simpson. The father came down from a grim line of New England farmers who migrated westward after the Revolution of 1776. Without even a passing measure of culture, Jesse Grant's purpose in life was to make money. Settling at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in 1820, a village on the Ohio River twenty-five miles east of Cincinnati, he found work as foreman in a small tannery. In 1821, he married Hannah Simpson, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer who came from Pennsylvania, and who enjoyed the distinction of "living in a brick house." While Jesse Grant made no special pretense of religion, we can fairly assume that he had within him much of the dour, soul saddening belief of his tight-lipped New England ancestors. Hannah, his wife, was a pious Methodist, with little outward expression of a belief that permeated her soul, a woman of good common sense, industrious, frugal. On April 22, 1822, her first child, a son, was born. For six weeks, the boy remained unnamed, and then a number of relatives and nearby friends were asked to write a choice of names on slips of paper; the one drawn, which was proposed by his mother's mother, was that of the Greek soldier and adventurer whom Homer made famous. Some one else urged the name of Hiram, and Hiram Ulysses was accepted. Later, when a Congressman wrote the War Department, suggesting his choice for a West Point cadetship, he recommended Ulysses S. Grant, and such became Grant's name thereafter. The Grants bore two boys and three girls in addition to the one who was to win glory, renown and at times bitter castigation. Woodward said of Grant's brothers and sisters, "They all grew up to maturity, living lives that were without the salt of vice, or the sweetening of virtue. Merely people—existing."

Woodward, in speaking of the Ohio of 1820, said:

> "It was a land of calloused hands, of lean and muscular men, of canvas-covered wagons with dry mud flaking from their wheels, of shotguns and hunting dogs, of silent women bending over the fires of cooking, with the smoke blowing in their eyes, of log-houses, of wheat growing boisterously in fields full of stumps, of Bibles and poor liquor, of sharp trades, of illiterate lawyers, of hell-fire preachers and innumerable quacks.
>
> "Everything was new. The houses were all new,

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the people were new, and their acquaintances and friends were new. The country had not settled down. Every farm was simply an experiment in soil and muscle, with the farmer looking wistfully toward the next county, where he thought the land might be cheaper and more fertile. This flood of newcomers paid little attention to comfort, to the building of houses, to the laying of walls and fences, because nearly everybody expected either to move on to a better place or to be in such a position of financial independence within a few years that he could build himself a really fine house."

Such was the environment into which Grant was born and in which his boyhood was spent.

When the child was but a year old, the parents moved to Georgetown, another small village in an adjoining county. Of his early life, Grant himself wrote:

"When I was seven or eight years of age I began hauling all the wood used in the house and shops. I could not load it on the wagons, of course, at the time, but I could drive, and the choppers would load, and some one at the house unload. When about eleven years old I was strong enough to hold a plow. From that age until seventeen I did all the work done with horses, such as breaking up the land, furrowing, plowing corn and potatoes, bringing in the crops when harvested, hauling all the wood, besides tending two or three horses, a cow or two, and sawing wood for stoves, etc., while still attending school."

Grant entered West Point on May 29, 1839, when seventeen years of age. Wearing a suit of butternut-colored jeans, hand woven, with heavy rough soled shoes, but five feet two inches tall, with a freckled face, the natty gray-clad cadets stared at him mercilessly. Grant was kept in the awkward squad for months while the drill master tried to remove the stooped position in which he carried his shoulders, the result of back-bending labor as a child. Grant stood one hundred and fifty-sixth in the corps of two hundred and twenty-three cadets. His record shows that he was neither vicious nor immoral, merely slovenly and untidy—plain lazy. Careless in dress, untidy quarters, failing to keep his rifle clean, oversleeping and inattention at drill, were his weaknesses. To these habits maintained through life can be attributed much of the sorrow that came to a kindly man, and a great soldier.

As boy and man, Grant was ever shy and sensitive. He could not bear exposure of his person. During the war his fellow officers would appear naked in front of their tents, while their orderlies dashed buckets of water over them. Grant bathed inside or otherwise went without. At sixty, he said that he had never been seen naked since he was a small boy. At West Point, when virtually compelled to meet the swarms of young girls who came up from New York with their chaperons to attend the balls and military fetes, Grant escaped as quickly as possible. It is said that he never danced, and during his four years in the academy he never entered a private home as a guest. Neither a student nor a social mixer, he spent much of his spare time reading the novels of the day. He, however, became the star horesman of the riding school. Of this accomplishment, Woodward writes:

"The cavalry instructor motions to the band to cease playing. It stops abruptly, in the middle of a bar. There is an expectant hush; the instructor walks over to the soldiers who are holding up the pole and says something, and then he calls out, 'Mr. Grant!'

"The soldiers raise the pole a foot higher. A murmur flickers like a new flame among the guests. 'He'll never make it in the world,' says a man sententiously. A cadet in the front row turns around and looks at the man. 'Won't he?' he says. 'Well, you wait and see. It's Sam Grant.'

"Horse and man flash out of the hazy stable-shadows like a streak of light. The slovenly cadet, musty with the reading of stale romantic novels, has miraculously become a being of alertness and muscle. Riding with wild Cossack grace, he makes straight for the hurdle. The horse, as he approaches the leap, pauses for the hundredth of a second, gathers strength, and flows through the air with the sleek smoothness of water flowing over a stone. Now there is a new interest. Gloves are split with applause, ladies have decided not to faint, and gentlemen have ceased to think of excuses. Mr. Grant has encores. He must leap and turn and ride at a furious and incredible pace. The soldiers raise the pole even higher, but Grant and his horse go over it.

"At last, covered with dust and sweat, they leave the ring. Cadet Grant never turns back, never smiles and never meets the admiring ladies."

When the day for final graduation came, Grant stood twenty-first, in a class that had been reduced from seventy-six to thirty-nine. His standing in mathematics and engineering was more than fairly good, but he left the academy with but few friends. After the capture of Fort Donelson, Grant developed a great fondness, a feeling approaching idolatry, for William T. Sherman, the great Union cavalry leader, who as "Bill" Sherman, laughed and ridiculed the boy in butternut-jeans on that bitter day of his matriculation at West Point. Grant placed Sherman as a soldier above Julius Caesar and Frederick the Great. On graduation day, Grant, now having grown to five feet eight inches in height, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, then stationed at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis. On his way west, he stopped to visit his parents and was invited to drill the local militia company. It was said that the short, stocky built officer looked very small alongside the militia officers who had been chosen for their size and lung power, and though Grant was pale and nervous, his commands were given in a voice rich in resonance and clearness.

When Grant reached Jefferson Barracks, he met a classmate, Frederick T. Dent, who invited the newcomer to meet his family. Woodward says that out of this friendly gesture, Dent "got himself entangled in the net of history." Dent's sister, Julia, then seventeen, had acquired a smattering of French and ballroom etiquette, with something of the English poets. Julia liked to ride and so she and the young lieutenant cantered together over the country roads, and when she attended a dance at the Barracks, Grant stood on the sidelines as more accom-

plished fellow officers carried the girl through the waltz, polka and schottische. While Grant was visiting in Ohio, his command was sent to Louisiana and when he returned, he proposed to, and was accepted by Miss Dent. Three years later, Grant obtained leave, and arriving at the Dent home, he told the girl's father of his wish to marry Julia. It is said that Grant's attachment was real though sluggish, or it would not have stood the three years of separation that were to pass, before his marriage in August, 1848, after his return from the war with Mexico, a captain brevet rank, with a lieutenant's pay.

The first engagement in the Mexican War was that of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846. The Mexican forces were defeated, and Grant wrote a hurried letter to his parents. Here follows an abstract from his letter:

> "During the days fight I scarsely thought of the probability of being touched myself (although 9 lb. shots were whistling all round) until near the close of the evening a shot struck the ranks a little ways in front of me and nocked one man's head off, nocked the under jaw of Capt. Page entirely away and brought several others to the ground. Although Capt. Page received so terrible a wound he is recovering from it. The under jaw is gone to the wind pipe and the tongue hangs down upon the throat. He will never be able to speak or to eat."

After Palo Alto, the Mexican army retreated a few miles south, and on May 9, the battle of Resaca de la Palma was fought, and Grant wrote a second letter:

> "Here they made a stand. The fight was a pel Mel affair evry body for himself. The Capparel is do dense that you may be within five feet of a person and not know it. Our troops rushed forward with shouts of victory and would kill and drive away the Mexicans from every piece of Artillery they could get their eyes upon. The Mexicans stood this hot work for over two hours but with a great loss. When they did retreat there was such a panic among them that they only thought of safty in flight."

West Point doubtless taught mathematics and military tactics in Grant's day even as now, but proper spelling seems to have been at a discount, at least with our young lieutenant.

Taylor moved his command south to Monterey where he arrived in September. The city was taken by the American forces in a series of desperate attacks, the Mexicans fighting from shelter and the flat roofs of the houses. Grant's place as quartermaster was in the rear, but becoming restless he turned his command over to a subordinate, riding into the thickest of the fighting. Before the day passed he won praise by riding pell-mell through the thickest of the fighting to bring up a supply of ammunition. At Buena Vista, Taylor encountered General Santa Anna. Taylor was victorious, losing, however, one-fifth of his forces in killed and wounded. Santa Anna had fifteen thousand men to Taylor's five thousand, but withal he was terribly beaten. The arm of destiny at times is far reaching. President Polk, for political reasons, took away from Taylor a substantial portion of his forces, which were then sent by boat from Matamoras to Vera Cruz to join General Scott, who was placed in first command. Woodward tells what happened as a result of Polk's political maneuvering:

> "The events that led to the battle of Buena Vista provide a fine example of the futility of human foresight. The administration had carefully insulated Zachary Taylor, and had done it so shrewdly that nobody could pick any flaws in the technique of the operation. Then, unexpectedly, at the moment of his official decapitation, he won the most dramatic battle of the war, and became a living image of spectacular success.
>
> "The country went mad with enthusiasm when it learned that five thousand Americans had beaten fifteen thousand Mexicans. The war grew enormously in favor, even among those who were opposed to it on principle at the start. It did not seem possible that anything so successful could be wrong. Manifest Destiny was a high-riding star.
>
> "The long arm of Buena Vista reaches far into history. It made Zachary Taylor a President of the United States; and it was unquestionably a deciding factor in the deliberations of the Confederate Congress when that body elected Jefferson Davis to the leadership of the Confederacy.
>
> "Through his single military exploit Davis acquired an absurdly exaggerated reputation. As its echoes came back to him he began to look upon himself as a great strategist, though he was, in fact, no strategist at all, and his military opinions were usually faulty. The ghost of Buena Vista hovered over the bloody Confederate battlefields, interfering with the plans of able commanders, and contributing eventually to the many causes that led the Confederacy to its downfall."

Scott landed his forces at Vera Cruz and on March 27, 1847, he battered his way through the walls and the city surrendered. Quartermaster Grant was there with his mules and his wagons, but took no part in the fighting. He was busy getting ready for the march of the Fourth Regiment to Mexico City. Scott's march with twelve thousand men to attack the capital of a nation of seven million people was a daring enterprise. Riot and disorder marked the conduct of Scott's undisciplined army, largely volunteers. Many of the worst of the Americans deserted to take up their lives with the Mexican people.

> "These desertions were symptomatic of the disorder that saturated the volunteer forces of Scott's army, and were perhaps a sign of the soldiers' rebellion against the discipline that he attempted to enforce.
>
> "The whole of the renowned San Patricio battalion in Santa Anna's army was composed of American deserters. Grant says that many of the best artillerists deserted. Some of these deserters, taken on the battlefield with arms in their hands, were hanged or whipped."

In Scott's army was a Captain of Engineers, Robert E. Lee, then forty. A Virginia gentleman, the husband of Mary Custis, the daughter of George Washington's step-son, his deportment reflecting the best traditions of the Washington and Lee families, Lee ignored the conduct of the rabble portion of the army, bringing his skill as a military engineer to bear on the problems before him.

"At Cerro Gordo, a mountain pass about fifty miles from Vera Cruz, Lee's abilities came sharply into use. This pass was so thoroughly commanded by Mexican artillery that even the daring Scott stood before it in blank frustration. If there had been a possibility of success the army would have fought its way through, but how can men march for miles along a winding mountain road that is swept from one end to the other by cannon fire? At the further end there would have been no army left, except a few hysterical survivors without unity or strength. The real difficulty of the situation lay in the fact that there was apparently no way to get at the Mexicans. Their batteries were posted on ledges of rock halfway up a mountain side. Before them was a slope that troops could not climb under fire, and the bleak scarp of the mountain rose behind them.

"While Scott fumbled with his pile of maps, looking for another road, Captain Lee studied the contour of the mountain and came to the conclusion that the steep slope in the rear of the Mexican position could be scaled. He was allowed to make the attempt, so while some desultory firing was kept up in front to distract Santa Anna's attention, Lee hauled the American artillery to the crest of the mountain that commanded the Mexican camp. Long ropes were attached to the guns, and hundreds of men, clinging to rocks and trees, dragged them up the acclivity, foot by foot. It was like lifting tons of coal up the sloping roof of a house.

"Next morning the Mexicans saw the American artillery established on the mountain top in their rear. Shells began to fall with precision into the Mexican position. The rout of Santa Anna's army was pitiable. He lost all his artillery and most of his supplies, including his own personal baggage, and escaped capture himself only by sliding down a ravine on the back of a mule.

"The credit for this victory belonged distinctly to Captain Lee. Scott recommended him for promotion, and referred to him as 'gallant and indefatigable.'"

With the taking of Cerro Gordo, the way to Mexico City while not altogether clear, was such as to admit of a rapid forward movement, and on a bright day in September, 1847, Scott's army stood on the rim of the valley that looks down on Mexico's capital, standing where Cortez and his fighting Spaniards had paused to gaze on the White City of the Montezumas more than three hundred years before. The work of entering the city entailed desperate fighting—Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. Grant again abandoned his mule train, going to the front to join his regiment.

"In the assault on Molino del Rey he showed himself to be courageous and cool under most trying conditions. Molino del Rey—or 'the mill of the king'—was a long stone building filled with Mexican riflemen. The engagement became extremely mixed, as the building was taken and lost three or four times in the course of an hour, and the Americans and Mexicans mingled with swords and bayonets in a bloody hand-to-hand struggle. It was here that Grant saved the life of Frederick Dent, his future brother-in-law, whom he found lying wounded and helpless in the midst of the fighting.

"A few days later, in the final struggle for the city gates, Grant performed a feat of mechanical ingenuity that was characteristic of him and typical of his entire military career. It was merely an exhibition of common sense, but common sense is a quality that is so seldom used in warfare that it attracts immediate attention whenever it appears.

"A church with a broad, square steeple stood just outside the walls of the city. Grant borrowed a howitzer from an artillery unit, and, with the aid of a few soldiers, succeeded in getting it up the stone stairs and into the steeple. The priest stood at the door in his black cassock, with a crucifix in his hand, and protested against the desecration of his church. Grant told him, through an interpreter, that such matters had no weight in warfare, and ordered his men to bring up the gun. It was a difficult job, for it was found necessary to unbolt the gun from its carriage and take it up the narrow staircase in pieces. When it was once there he set it up again and opened fire on the Mexican troops inside the city.

"The fire from the steeple was so damaging to the enemy that General Worth sent for Grant to compliment him on its effectiveness. Worth's messenger to the young man in the steeple was Lieutenant J. C. Pemberton. Sixteen years later this same Pemberton—then a general in the Confederate service—surrendered Vicksburg to Grant.

"On September 14, 1847, Scott's army entered the city, and the Mexican War was at an end."

Grant remained in Mexico City with the army of occupation for eight months, his task that of running a bakery. The man who afterwards was called a butcher attended one bull fight, but the brutal spectacle sickened him. It was during this period that he became a "solitary drinker." His fellow officers drank heavily and committed even more grevious offences, but Grant, puritan in temperament, lived a lonesome, brooding existence. In August, 1848, Grant returned to St. Louis to marry Julia Dent.

"The wedding was a joyous occasion, with laughing, fiddling and dancing. Some one diverted the company with a slow-rhythmed Spanish dance to the clacking of castanets and the stamping of feet; and a huge wedding cake was sliced with an officer's sword.

"Among the attendants was Lieutenant James Longstreet, then one of Grant's intimate friends. A stolid, thick-set, young South Carolinian was Longstreet, with bluish-gray eyes and a quiet manner . . . another Grant. He was to become the best fighting general in the Confederate army, and Lee's right-hand man."

Destiny was busily weaving the web that was later to influence the Yankee puritan soldier's life who had married the daughter of a slave owner.

In the years that followed Grant's marriage and the birth of their first child, he led a shifting inconsequential life. Once he joined a temperance society, but horses and the taproom in the army sutler's store were objects of daily attention. Then the Fourth Infantry was ordered to the Pacific Northwest by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

"This was in the summer of 1852. The contractor who was expected to furnish mules at the railway's end could not get them. He threw up his contract, and the regiment—without means of transportation—sat down in the tropic jungle and waited while the colonel wondered what he ought to do. In a few days cholera ran through the regiment like fire in a field of dry corn; and men began to die.

"Then the stodgy quartermaster came to the front. He managed somehow to get together a few mules and a gang of climate-hardened natives. The regiment, under the inspiration of Grant's energy, struggled to

its feet. The sick men and the soldiers' wives were put on mules, while the rest of the regiment started out on foot. There were children, too, in the expedition; they were carried on the backs of natives.

"The command got across the Isthmus, but it was a pilgrimage of agony . . . delirious men by the score; lost squads who could not keep up; and pale-faced stragglers who wanted nothing in the world but to lie down and die. In one day thirty-seven men died, and altogether the regiment lost about one-fourth of its personnel. Without Grant's resourcefulness the loss would have been much larger. His 'great activity and efficiency were generally recognized,' says one of his biographers—but apparently not by the War Department. There was no official commendation of his work. The only thing that happened was a silly, red tape inquiry into the circumstances of the march. Later in the year we find him writing a letter from California in reply to an official demand from the Department to explain why some of the government's property had been lost or abandoned on the Isthmus."

For a time, Grant was stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington. Next, he was made a Captain in the line and was sent to Fort Humboldt, California, to command a company. There Grant sought a lounging place, finding it at the store of Ryan, the chief civilian of the neighborhood. Ryan was a storekeeper, ran a sawmill, acted as surveyor, preacher, bartender, and Indian trader.

"Some enterprising historical society ought to mark the site of Ryan's store with a memorial tablet, for it was on that spot—or thereabouts—that Grant drank himself out of the army.

"In the inside pocket of his faded blue uniform coat Captain Grant carried a package of time-worn letters. When his coat was buttoned they made a bulging rectangle on his chest. Letters from Julia, all of them. Their endearments clothed his loneliness with a soft warmth. At times he would take them out, smooth their creases on his knee, and reread them. Once he went about the post showing a letter-sheet with the inky print of a baby's hand on it . . . the hand of Ulysses, Jr., his second son, whom he had never seen.

"On the verge of heartbreak with homesickness and hatred of the army, his inner life slowly became a gray emptiness, like a rugged landscape covered with fog."

A quartermaster at San Francisco lent Grant funds to pay his passage to New York, where he arrived without money enough to take him home. Homesick and dejected, he asked Captain Simon B. Buckner, a classmate, to advance him money to live on while waiting for a remittance from his father. In 1862, this same friend, then General Buckner of the Confederate State Army, surrendered Fort Donelson and fifteen thousand men to Grant. When Grant left Fort Humboldt in disgrace, he said to a friend, "Whoever hears of me in ten years will hear of a well-to-do Missouri farmer."

"In ten years, he commanded half a million men, and through fire and smoke was battering the Southern Confederacy to its doom. Among the five hundred thousand men was his former regimental commander, Colonel Buchanan, a model soldier who never got drunk. He stood far down in the list of brigadier-generals."

Colonel Dent let Grant have eighty acres of wooded land near St. Louis, and Julia and her children lived with her father while the man, who was later to electrify the world as a military commander, chopped down trees and cut them into cordwood, loading the wood on a wagon, hauling it to St. Louis, there to sell his load for what he could get. Grant gave up the fight at thirty-six, a self-confessed failure. He then was the father of four children, his hands were hard, his shoulders bent. Defeat was the word that best described the man. Grant's father had set up two younger sons in the leather business at Galena, Illinois, and the two brothers grudgingly made a place for the ex-soldier at eight hundred dollars a year. Grant rapidly became an even more forlorn figure, his past a failure, his future apparently hopeless. Then the nation began to drift toward a bitter, fractricidal war, such as the world had never seen.

On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon. The war had begun. Eleven states seceded from the Union, setting up the Confederacy.

"In a week or two after the fall of Sumter we find Grant drilling the Galena volunteers—a crowd of husky youths who called themselves the Joe Daviess Guards. He drifted into this duty; he was by nature a drifter. He had drifted into West Point, drifted into the army, drifted out of it, drifted in and out of half a dozen hopeless occupations. He drilled the local company because they asked him to . . . and they asked him because there was nobody else to do it. He was the only man in Galena who had the training of a regular army officer. One wonders why he was not made captain of the company, and his own explanation is not very satisfactory. The officers of volunteer companies—at the beginning of the war—were elected by the soldiers.

"I am sure that he did decline the captaincy before the balloting commenced; and I am equally sure that the reason he declined to be a candidate was because he thought he would not be elected. He was known in Galena as a broken-down man who was loose about money obligations and who drank too much. I do not think that this reputation was justified, for I know how easily bad reputations are acquired in small towns. He was out of luck and poor; he was convicted on his appearance of the unpardonable crime of poverty. Besides, it was known in Galena that he was held in contempt by his up-and-coming brothers of the leather store.

"He drilled the company, taught the officers their duties, and showed the patriotic women how to make uniforms for the young men. He was in hourly demand . . . people running to him to ask how to do this and that.

"But the honor and adulation went to others. When the Jo Daviess Guards departed for Springfield, to be turned over to the state authorities, there was a tremendous stir in Galena—blaring music and nodding plumes. Grant went with the company to Springfield, but the captain whom he had taught was in command. Grant tagged along behind the company unnoticed, in his worn citizen's clothes, a grip-sack in his hand and a pipe in his mouth.

"In the light of history what a dramatic spectacle that was! The pompous captain and his bright company, the men with bouquets in their gun-barrels . . . the clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs . . . the rippling flags and the cheering. And behind this flash of color comes the common-looking man who is destined to command all the armies, to end the war, to be President of the United States, and to make Galena itself a place that is mentioned in books."

Although there was a frantic demand for trained officers, Grant was not considered a man of promise in the early months of 1861. He had written to the War Department, offering his services, but years later, his application was found in a mass of old papers in Washington. Perhaps no one with authority ever saw it. Then one day, Grant sought the Governor of Illinois with a letter of introduction. The Governor was signing commissions, wholesale, but he told the applicant for service to "come back tomorrow." When "tomorrow" came, Grant was set at ruling forms in the adjutant-general's office. A drill master was needed at Camp Yates and Grant was sent out to make soldiers out of a crowd of disorderly recruits. The figure he made was a pitiable one. Without means to buy a uniform, he strapped a discarded saber about his waist. To Grant this was not a serious thing. Captain Robert E. Lee reprimanded him in the Mexican campaign for his careless appearance. and when he entered the room at Appomattox to receive Lee's surrender, he was in his shirt sleeves, unshaven, dust covered.

In June, 1861, Grant went to Covington, across the Ohio from Cincinnati, where his father then lived, to try to borrow some money, his two brothers then reluctantly supporting his family at Galena. The father refused further assistance, and Grant was again helpless.

> "About the middle of May he was sent by the governor to muster in a new regiment at Mattoon—a small town near the center of the state. This regiment—the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers—had been handled so incompetently that it was degenerating into an armed mob. Its overlord was Colonel Goode, a military adventurer of the swashbuckler kind, who had a habit of calling sentinels off their posts to drink whisky with him. Grant stayed with the regiment a few days, did whatever he could to improve its discipline, and made a great impression on the junior officers.
>
> "Now he is back in Springfield; the mustering in of the volunteers has been done; the forms are all ruled, and there is nothing else for Captain Grant to do. He is once more out of a job. The Civil War is beginning; troops are moving to the front, and the forlorn Grant is only a spectator standing on the street and watching them go by. 'It is strange,' he said to a friend, 'that a man of my experience and education cannot secure a command.'
>
> "He was at the end of his money, too. Julia remained in the little house in Galena with her four children, living on grudging subsidies advanced by Grant's brothers at the leather store."

Then the officers of the Twenty-first Illinois regiment rebelled against their commander, Colonel Goode. The governor was in a quandary.

> "Somebody suggested Captain Grant, and most of the officers agreed with the suggestion. 'It shall be Captain Grant,' the governor decided, and a telegram was sent immediately to Covington inviting Grant to come back with the rank of colonel of volunteers.
>
> "When Grant took command the regiment had become so rowdy and insubordinate that it was a terror to the citizens of the neighborhood. General John E. Smith wrote:
>
> 'I shall never forget the scene when his men first saw him. Grant was dressed in citizen's clothes, an old coat worn out at the elbows, and a badly damaged hat. His men, though ragged and barefooted themselves, had formed a high estimate of what a colonel should be, and when Grant walked in among them, they began making fun of him . . . One of them, to show off to the others, got behind his back and commenced sparring at him, and while he was doing this another gave him such a push that he hit Grant between the shoulders.'
>
> "'They're an unruly lot,' one of the governor's aides remarked. 'Do you think you can manage them?'
>
> "'Oh, yes, I think I can manage them,' Grant replied in his quiet, even tone.
>
> "Within a week he had scraped off the regiment's hard crust, and found that there was nothing underneath but a lot of good-natured farm youths, full of high spirits and a little rough. He began to enforce discipline, and camp life took on some of the pleasant amenities of a Sunday School picnic. The men spoke to one another politely without calling on Jesus Christ or using double-damned oaths. They even saluted the officers now and then. That had been brought about in a week; in a month he had a model regiment."
>
> * * * *
>
> "Straightening out the regiment was not such a hard job for Grant, but there was a tougher problem on his hands. How in the world was he to get a uniform, and a horse? Officers were supposed to furnish their own equipment; they were supposed to have some financial resources. Grant was penniless. How could he insist on his officers appearing properly dressed if he were not properly dressed himself? His father, always deaf and always thinking of money, became very deaf when his son asked him for a loan of a few hundred dollars. As for his brothers, they thought they had already done enough.
>
> "Still there remained Colonel Dent, his father-in-law. Oh, it was no use to approach him. That irate Southern gentleman was so full of rage that he did not want to look on Grant's face. He considered him a renegade, a traitor, and other things saturated with opprobrium, because Grant had gone into the Union army. 'Don't talk to me about this Federal son-in-law of mine,' Colonel Dent exclaimed—according to John Fenton Long. 'There shall always be a plate on my table for Julia, but none for him.'
>
> "Grant became a sort of social problem . . . Grant and his uniform. For two or three weeks he had to let his lieutenant-colonel conduct the regimental dress parades, for Grant possessed neither a uniform nor a horse. This was embarrassing, and subjected him to some ill-natured ridicule. Finally a Galena business man named E. A. Collins came forward and advanced enough money to purchase his equipment."

The war was moving on. Grant took Paducah, Kentucky, without firing a shot. President Lincoln was calling for volunteers, as was the South, but as yet no major engagement was fought. Space prevents dealing with the war as a whole; we can at best touch on the principal events that bore on the career of Grant.

(To be continued in November.)

Young Woman: "I would like to open an account at this bank, please."

Teller: "We shall be very glad to accommodate you. What amount do you wish to deposit?"

Young Woman (smiling): "Oh, I mean a regular charge account such as I have at the department stores."

» » » Run of the Mine « « «

Section Seven (a) and the Textile Workers Strike

SECTION (7) of the Industrial Recovery Act reads as follows:

> "Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

Since the passage of the Recovery Act, numerous storms, some mild, some of cyclonic intensity, have centered around the proper interpretation to be placed on Section 7 (a). General Hugh S. Johnson tried his hand at making a workable interpretation, and on March 24, 1934, the President entered the fray, ruling that:

> "Employes have the right to organize into a group or groups. * * * If there be more than one group, each bargaining committee shall have total membership pro rata to the number of men each member represents."

This interpretation did not find favor with the American Federation of Labor, and much controversy ensued until the National Labor Relations Board, in the matter of Houde Engineering Corporation and United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 18,839, decided on August 30, 1934, that the labor organization, speaking for 1,105 employes, must be recognized as authorized to negotiate wages and working conditions for the entire plant, even though 674 employes elected to maintain membership in another organization. This decision reverses and sets aside the ruling of President Roosevelt of March 24th above quoted.

While the decision of the Labor Board of August 30 does not please many employers, it must be considered in the light of certain important qualifications affecting same. For example, the board said that the rule is to be applied,

> "Without denying to any employe or groups of employes the right to present grievances, to confer with their employers, or to associate themselves and act for mutual aid and protection."

The Board further said:

> "The rule does not compel employes to join the organization representing the majority. It does not establish a closed shop, nor necessarily lead to a closed shop; that being a matter for negotiation."

The Houde case ruling is the last word of the Labor Board, from whose decision there is no formal appeal.

For many years there has been a flow of passionate oratory in Congress, from both political and labor convention floors, about the arrogance and lawlessness of capital. The country but a few weeks ago witnessed the "respect for law and the rights of others" manifested by the leaders of the dock workers' strike on the Pacific Coast, which was eventually crushed by an indignant citizenry. As this is written, the nation is enjoying the spectacle of another labor organization drunk with power, making its cheerful contribution to the prevention of a return to normal business and employment for the millions of unemployed. We refer to the lawless strike of the United Textile Workers of America, led by President Francis J. Gorman.

History has a habit of repeating itself. In 1918, the United Mine Workers of America reached its peak of power, 71.7 per cent of the nation's tonnage of bituminous coal produced in that year by union labor. Failure to recognize the shifting business situation in 1922 led to the breaking down of the U. M. W. of A. membership, with the result that in 1925 the union had lost its membership entirely in Alabama, Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, New Mexico, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia, the tonnage of bituminous coal produced by union labor in that year but 33.2 per cent. No exact survey of the percentage of bituminous coal mined by union labor in 1932 is available, this the year preceding the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act, numerous authorities however fixing same as approximating 18 or

20 per cent of the total bituminous coal mined. With the adoption of the Bituminous Coal Code, effective October 2, 1933, the union membership not only within the coal industry, but all other industry, increased sharply until today it is estimated that ninety per cent of the bituminous coal of the country is loaded by union labor.

The national officers of the U. M. W. of A. have kept their feet on the ground and it is proper to say that practically every illegal strike that has occurred in the bituminous coal industry in the past year can be properly charged to the shortcomings of the rank and file or subordinate union officers, or to the interference of rival radical coal mine labor organizations.

This is not the history of the textile workers' union. On September 14, General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, declared the textile strike "in absolute violation" of an agreement made with Mr. Thomas McMahon last June, Mr. McMahon then president of the textile workers' union, which is on strike as this article is written. General Johnson made the further statement that "If agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this, then that institution is no such responsible instrumentality as can make contracts on which this country can rely." General Johnson further said:

> "After exhaustive studies it was determined that a 40-hour week would re-employ all the people normally attached to the industry in 1929. Tom McMahon sat in on their arbitrations and agreed with that result. Of all the codes, the textile code was subject to the most exhaustive analysis and became a precedent for all others.
>
> "But the moment the hearing opened, and without any notice to me of a change of heart, he appeared on the platform in our first great goldfish bowl proceedings and repudiated the agreement that he made with me in the preliminary discussion.
>
> "It was my first experience with organized labor in the textile industry, and it was not encouraging.
>
> "Last June a strike was threatened in the textile industry. We reached an agreement on that controversy, and on that agreement the strike was called off. The present strike is in absolute violation of that understanding."

When Mr. Gorman served notice on the people of the United States that he intended to bring his men out on strike, he made the statement that "no violence on the part of his membership" would be tolerated. Gorman had his tongue in his cheek when he made this statement, for as an experienced labor man, he knew definitely that no general strike could be put into effect without violence, and violence supposes murder, arson, and riot. Gorman is not so dumb that he does not know that "a strike is a war."

If Mr. Gorman was given to reading the newspapers, he could not have been ignorant of what happened to the Kohler Company, manufacturers of plumbing equipment, located at Kohler, Wisconsin. On July 16 last, a relatively small number of employes of the Kohler Company instituted a strike, the major issue that contained in their demand to act as representatives of all of the Kohler Company employes regardless of the wishes of the majority. This was wholly and exclusively a jurisdictional strike. For years the Kohler Company had maintained most happy relations with its employes, the town of Kohler representing perhaps the most advanced labor community existing in the United States. Normally but one day and one night police officer is maintained in the town of Kohler, and although no company police or strike-breakers were brought in, an insane mob inspired by labor leaders started on July 27 to tear up, burn and destroy the Kohler Company plant. Law-abiding citizens were attacked, windows were broken, bricks and stones were hurled through plate glass windows, and numerous shots were fired by members of the mob, and it was only when the village police force, recruited from the citizenship of the village, resorted to the use of firearms, that the rioters were driven from the village, the governor of the state sending national guard troops to Kohler in order that peace might be re-established.

Human nature has not changed since the railway strikes of 1877 promoted by the Knights of Labor, the Homestead strike of 1892, and the Pullman strike of 1894, when ferocity rose to a high pitch. Mr. Gorman has attempted to charge the disturbance which he instigated to the police and militia peace agencies of the several states where the strikes are taking place, ignoring wholly and completely the fact that mass picketing is the initial step that invariably leads to riot and disturbance. The newspapers have been filled with photographs of mobs of strikers armed with baseball bats, sections of gas pipe, bricks, stones, and other similar death-dealing missiles, attempting to stand between the men who were willing to continue at work, and their employment. Gorman's insolence and effrontery reached a high point when he said:

> "If the President will bring about agreement among the Governors that our members shall be deputized to enforce law, there will be law enforcement. There will not be another single episode of violence, because we will see to it that those officials who have been guilty of killings are kept in bounds and under control."

What Mr. Gorman proposed to the President of

the United States was that the lawfully appointed peace officers of the state and the municipality were to be set aside, their places taken by representatives of a labor organization which had broken every peace law carried on the statute books of the state. It is not difficult to imagine that if Mr. Gorman's suggestion was accepted by the President, it would be but a short time before every gangster, kidnapper, burglar, and assassin would be applying for a deputy sheriff's badge, to the end that his activities might be carried out lawfully.

Within the past year, the American Federation of Labor has more than doubled its membership, yet withal, it has not been successful in enrolling ten per cent of the workers of the nation. There is a definite field for the American Federation of Labor in America, but we are wondering whether or not its leaders, intoxicated with what after all represents but a limited measure of organization success, have in many instances lost their bearings, drifting toward the same rocky coast on which labor organizations, which have in past days become insolently aggressive, have invariably foundered.

The Thirty-hour Week

ORGANIZED labor and the economists are committed to the belief that the thirty-hour week, with a corresponding increase in the hourly wages, will rescue us from our economic troubles. The President of the American Federation of Labor has been especially insistent in his support of this theory, and Secretary of Labor Perkins has been quite sympathetic with the proposal.

The shortening of the work period below the point of fatigue (and men should not be called upon to work to exhaustion) simply means that not the present measure of employment that is available would be divided up, but instead, a reduced number of hourly units of work would result, with an actual reduction in earnings to those who could find work.

Those who advocate shorter hours of work ignore the fact that work is only made possible by the consumption of the things which labor produces, and the consumption of every product is very largely influenced by the cost of the article produced. If, as a result of a shorter work day and work week, with an attendant increase in cost, purchases are reduced, then the number of days work made available is correspondingly reduced, and it is the day's wage multiplied by the days worked that determines the worker's weekly or monthly income.

The demand for goods is in no sense fixed. When goods are cheap, people buy; when they are dear, they either forego buying entirely or look for a cheaper substitute. This is the principle that put the farmer and his sons into the wood-lot in the last few years. Money was scarce and he could burn wood with a little discomfort, so he ceased buying coal.

A first class automobile can be bought today for from $600 to $1,000. As a result, the heavy sale of automobiles in 1934 presented the one busy branch of American industry. Shorten the hours of the automobile workers (which are now from forty to forty-eight hours per week) to thirty hours, without a change in the daily wage, and the cost of the labor used in making the automobile would go up from 33 to 60 per cent, and of course, the labor cost of material and special parts bought outside would go up proportionately, with the result that few of us could either buy or operate a car. Without demand, factories would close and men would be laid off.

Let us take the railroads as an example. If their work day was to be shortened to six hours per day, the increase in labor cost would be thirty-three and one-third per cent. Out of each dollar of operating revenues received by the railroads in 1933, forty-three and two-tenths cents went for railroad employed labor. Locomotive fuel took five and one-tenth cents, and material and supplies sixteen and five-tenths cents. It is safe to say that fully fifty-seven cents of the railroads' dollar earned went to labor, and if this item of expense was raised even one-third, the cost of transportation of both passengers and freight would become prohibitive. As a result, more and more business would go to the highways and train service would be cut in many cases to semi-weekly or tri-weekly intervals, and the company fuel order and the coal mines would, like the proverbial "tail", follow the "hide".

To attempt to solve our present surplus of labor situation by a continuous shortening of the work day and work week, is to lose sight of the central economic aim, which is the production and distribution of the maximum volume of goods and services. As one writer recently said, "That can never be secured by any nostrum that overlooks the need of industry for a survival profit."

Some Phases of This Mechanistic Age

SOME three weeks ago, in discussing the surplus farm production problem, which both nature and the government have been trying to cure for some months, Mr. Phil S. Hanna of The Chicago Journal of Commerce, referred to the changed attitude of the people in the matter of food consumption. Mr. Hanna said:

> "No one knows better than the miller how the per capita consumption of bread has declined due to some of these aforementioned causes. The hearty meal of the gay nineties is

a rare thing these days. Who cannot recall the beefy traveling man sitting at his hotel table with an enormous cut of beef and a dozen of these little bird-bath dishes surrounding him at breakfast, and contrast that with the coffee-shop idea of orange juice, buttered toast and coffee?"

Mr. Hanna also commented briefly on the change in wearing apparel which has taken place. We can recall when the average man living north of the "Mason and Dixon" line changed to "flannels" in late October or early November, wearing cotton or lisle full length undies in the summer. Now the average man eschews woolen underwear and shirts entirely, wearing cotton or rayon silk shorts the year around. The old knitted neck scarf which was universally worn by children and adults in the North during the winter has also disappeared, along with woolen socks or stockings. Many of our young men go without headwear winter and summer, and as for the fair sex, the statement that whereas it once took five sheep to clothe a woman while two silk worms can now do the job, may be somewhat exaggerated, yet the fact remains that light filmy silk garments are almost universally the vogue.

Perhaps the greatest problem that confronts humanity today is the constant shift in affairs, habits, customs, morals, styles. etc. The very latest product, method or process of today, may be outmoded and thrown into the discard tomorrow. The world. America in particular. is in a state of active ferment. with many doubts expressed as to whether we are not going sidewise instead of forward.

Mr. Guynn's Rock Springs Meeting

LATE in August, a meeting of labor reformers extolling the International Labor Defense was held in Rock Springs, George Morphis, a Rock Springs barber. whose place is the focal point for all labor reformers. acting as chairman, the speaker Charles Guynn, who was arrested some months ago for inciting riot and criminal syndicalism in the Utah coal fields.

We are informed that some eighty-odd people attended the meeting, Mr. Guynn speaking at length on the indignities which he and his associates had suffered at the hands of the Utah coal operators and the Utah law enforcement officers, alleging that the prosecution had employed unfair methods in their attempt to secure his conviction, as well as the conviction of his associates, Crouch and Weatherby. We are told that Mr. Guynn, after paying left-handed compliments to President John L. Lewis and Mr. Nicholas Fontecchio, the UMWA representative located in Utah, and Tony Radalj. George Cole, and George Lambert, present and former officers of the UMWA in Wyoming, concluded his harangue by abusing the coal operators association, the state militia, various state and county officers, etc., winding up by passing the hat, which of course was the real object of the meeting.

The UMWA may or may not be permanently entrenched as the labor organization of the mining industry, but the fact remains that it is the one mine labor organization that maintains some semblance of constructive management, and as we have stated in the columns of The Employes' Magazine several times, when the UMWA is driven out of the western states, it will not be by radical, communistic agitators, the majority of whom were formerly members of the mine workers union, who were either expelled from same or left same voluntarily, because of their desire to emulate Russian Soviet methods, to which American labor and the people of America as a whole are not as yet willing to subscribe.

By and large, the development of substitute radical labor organizations is merely a by-product; the main point is to secure sufficient money to exist upon while super-vocal radicals carry on their pastime of spouting.

The Story of General U. S. Grant

EARLIER in the year, we attempted to present to our readers certain sketches taken from authoritative sources. of the lives of four men who left an indelible imprint on our civilization. We sketched the life of General Rohert E. Lee in January; General George Washington in February; Reverend Charles Lutwidge Dodson. better known as Lewis Carroll, in June; and Cardinal Desire Joseph Mercier in August.

We contemplated using the life of General Ulysses S. Grant for our October article, but after reading two lives of General Grant, we found his story so intriguingly interesting that we were unable to condense the article into a smaller place than might be afforded by three issues of The Employes' Magazine. As a result, we will run the story of General Grant through October, November and December issues, and we trust that our readers will find something in this great soldier's career worthy of keeping in mind, in this time of trial and complexity.

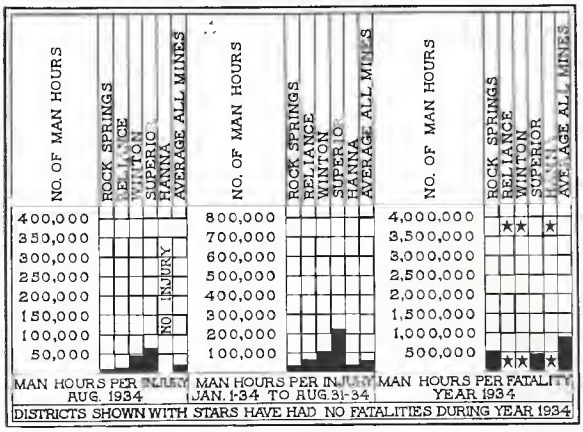
Jimmy: "Dad must have been up to all sorts of mischief when he was a boy like me."

"What makes you think so?" asked his mother.

Jimmy (looking very thoughtful): "Well," he went on, "he always knows exactly what questions to ask me when he wants to know where I'm going and what I've been doing."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

August Accident Graph



So far this year, August stands out in front as having had a large number of accidents of a serious nature, there being two fatal and ten serious injuries, or a total of twelve. This is nearly half the total number of injuries happening the previous seven months of the year.

This is indeed a bad state of affairs with four months of the year yet to come, and the accident rate only slightly better than last year's record. If we are even to equal last year's record, we can't afford to have any more lost time injuries.

One mine, Rock Springs No. 4, is already out of the race as far as the safety awards go, because all sections in this mine have had lost time injuries. Rock Springs No. 8 Mine still has a chance, although only one section out of the entire number of 6 continues in the "No Injury" column.

Two districts, Rock Springs and Superior, lost their stars in the graph this month, having one fatality each.

Look over the list of injuries for the month. There is nothing new about the way in which they happened. In fact, some of these names have appeared in the injury column before. Now, as always, most accidents are caused because someone did something he should not have done, or failed to do something he should have done. Here lies our opportunity for more progress in accident prevention. All of us working for wages in and around the coal mines are bound both morally and ethically to do our part in the preventing of accidents, yet apparently some of our workers are not aware of such an obligation.

We should be able to control ourselves enough not to take chances. Life and happiness are too precious! Give your work and your job more thought —use more precaution—think more safety—break yourself of those chance-taking habits before they break you, and live to enjoy the thousands of days to come!

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

AUGUST, 1934

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	21,098	4	5,275
Rock Springs No. 8..	41,132	3	13,711
Rock Springs Outside	13,342	1	13,342
Reliance No. 1.....	20,643	2	10,322
Reliance Outside ...	7,343	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	37,156	1	37,156
Winton Outside	8,309	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	18,963	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	15,505	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	19,334	1	19,334
Superior Outside....	11,025	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	24,318	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	12,157	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1934

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..140,609		7	20,087
Rock Springs No. 8..267,498		7	38,214
Rock Springs Outside	96,965	1	96,965
R. S. No. 2 (Disc.)..	1,024	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....142,402		3	47,467
Reliance Outside....	54,735	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....246,040		3	82,013
Winton Outside.....	60,502	0	No Injury
Superior "B" 127,906		0	No Injury
Superior "C".....110,265		0	No Injury
Superior "E".....134,598		2	67,299
Superior Outside....	76,562	0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	192	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....170,524		4	42,631
Hanna Outside	94,009	1	94,009
Hanna No. 2 (Disc.)	14,505	2	7,253

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

AUGUST, 1934

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs.....	75,572	8	9,447
Reliance	27,986	2	13,993

(Please turn to page 419)

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

AUGUST was the worst month for Safety we have had for some time, ten serious and two fatal injuries (includes fatal injury in Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, injury occurring in July, death resulting in September) happening in four districts, Hanna being the only one to go through the month without an injury. Seven sections (six underground and one on the outside) left the "No Injury" column. One mine is now out of the running; another has only one Section without injuries, and a third has only two out of six Sections with a clean slate. A glance at the report of the August injuries might suggest that one way to work safely is to "*Keep your mind on your work while you are working.*"

Following are the standings:

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Man Hours*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	64,660	0	No Injury
2.	Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	60,835	0	No Injury
3.	Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	60,798	0	No Injury
4.	Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	52,561	0	No Injury
5.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	44,852	0	No Injury
6.	J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	37,536	0	No Injury
7.	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	33,559	0	No Injury
8.	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	32,727	0	No Injury
9.	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	31,651	0	No Injury
10.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	30,140	0	No Injury
11.	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	29,969	0	No Injury
12.	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	29,027	0	No Injury
13.	Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	27,418	0	No Injury
14.	Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	25,849	0	No Injury
15.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	22,571	0	No Injury
16.	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	22,111	0	No Injury
17.	Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 6	19,722	0	No Injury
18.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4, Section 5	19,400	0	No Injury
19.	Tom Hall	Reliance 1, Section 3	19,035	0	No Injury
20.	Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 6	18,701	0	No Injury
21.	Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	18,644	0	No Injury
22.	Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 5	13,223	0	No Injury
23.	Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	12,492	0	No Injury
24.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	66,263	1	66,263
25.	John Traeger	Reliance 1, Section 1	54,917	1	54,917
26.	James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 2	52,994	1	52,994
27.	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	45,456	1	45,456
28.	Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	44,531	1	44,531
29.	Roy Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	33,027	1	33,027
30.	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	26,450	1	26,450
31.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	22,957	1	22,957
32.	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	22,957	1	22,957
33.	Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	21,936	1	21,936
34.	John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	19,128	1	19,128
35.	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	72,620	4	18,155
36.	Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 4	15,456	1	15,456
37.	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	41,103	3	13,701
38.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	35,709	3	11,903
39.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	29,829	3	9,943
40.		Rock Springs 4, Section 5	1,665	1	1,665
41.	Discontinued	Hanna 2, Section 1	14,505	2	7,253
42.	Discontinued	Superior C, Section 2	5,363	0	No Injury
43.	Discontinued	Rock Springs 2,	1,024	0	No Injury
44.	Discontinued	Superior D,	192	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS		1,355,563	28	48,413
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933		1,140,784	27	42,251

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Lost Time Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1.	Port Ward	Superior	76,562	0	No Injury
2.	Richard Gibbs	Winton	60,502	0	No Injury
3.	William Telck	Reliance	54,735	0	No Injury
4.	Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	96,965	1	96,965
5.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	94,009	1	94,009
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS		382,773	2	191,387

August Injuries

CLIFF COULSTON, *American, age 41, Faceman and Driller, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3.* Fracture of styloid process, Right ulna (forearm bone). Period of disability, estimated 5 weeks.

Cliff was helping to drill the face in a pillar area with a power drill. The coal was somewhat crushed and soft, which caused the drill to feed too fast and lock itself in the coal, this in turn causing the drilling machine to whirl out of the operator's hands. To overcome the drill feeding too fast, Cliff was holding back on the drill bit with his hands, when one of his gloves became entangled in the drill bit and the resulting twist fractured a bone in his right forearm. This is a very unsafe practice, and should be stopped immediately, or there will be recurrences of this type of an accident that can be far more serious. A drill chuck can be used that will hold the bit rigidly in the machine. A man will then not have to be near a drill bit when drilling the face.

These drilling injuries can be avoided.

ANDREW MATSON, *Finn, age 65, Loaderhead man, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3.* Right inguinal hernia. Period of disability estimated 8 weeks.

Andrew was operating the loading end of a shaking conveyor. A large lump of coal stuck between the pan line and roof, and, in his hurry to shut down the machine, he slipped and fell, causing a hernia. This type of accident is difficult to avoid. Clean loader ends, ample clearance and sufficient lighting will help to eliminate injuries to loaderhead men. This rule should be observed at all times by men who install the conveyors.

PETE SIKICH, *American, age 22, Motorman, Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3.* Laceration of plantar surface of right foot. Period of disability estimated 6 weeks.

Pete, on the day of his injury, was acting as a Motorman that served two shaking conveyors recently installed. He got off his motor, and went up to tell the faceman to try and load 1½ more cars in order that he would have a completely loaded trip. While standing there with one foot resting on the pan line, the machine was put into operation by the Loaderhead man, and his foot was caught between the corner of a pan and a roof support or post. Certainly this accident could have easily been avoided. He will have plenty of time for reflection on how to take better care of himself in the future.

ANTON RAMOUSH, *Slavish, age 54, Faceman, Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine, Section No 4.* Contused and lacerated arm, fracture of right thumb. Period of disability estimated 6 weeks.

Anton was taking down some loose face coal, and, as it commenced to fall, he started to run, slipped, fell, and his arm was caught between the falling coal and ratchet pan. A man with 33 years' experience in coal mines in this field should certainly know how to take down loose face coal. Always use plenty of precaution in taking down loose face coal while working in a thick seam that has a rather heavy pitch.

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, *American, age 58, Conveyor Mover and Timberman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 3.* Contused and lacerated 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers left hand. A skin infection developed 31 days later, causing his death 37 days after being injured.

Mr. Anderson, with Frank Prybylski and Frank Taucher, was setting up a cross-bar. They had placed the bar on one leg and as they were putting the other end on the opposite leg, the end of the bar previously set on the first leg rolled off, knocking William down, and mashing three fingers of his left hand between the timbers. First Aid was rendered and medical attention given him. While the injury was painful, at no time was it considered serious, William continuing to supervise the moving of shaking conveyors in the mine to within a week of his death. This is a most regrettable accident, and all mine workers in No. 8 Mine will miss Mr. Anderson a great deal. This is counted as the second fatality for 1934.

ANTON OBLOCK, *Slavish, age 42, Machine Runner, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 5.* Laceration and contusion of tissue above left ankle. Period of disability 37 days.

Anton was moving the cutting machine up to the face preparatory to sumping operations. when the machine slid or skidded to one side, catching his leg between the pan line and machine. This type of injury can easily be avoided if a worker would become more alert and attentive to the work he has at hand. This accident will have to be classed as avoidable.

(Please turn to page 418)

"B" Mine, Superior, Triumphant In 1933 Contest

SOME two hundred men sat down to a good dinner in the Old Timers Building on the night of September 18, the occasion being the presentation of the "Sentinels of Safety" bronze trophy to the men of "B" Mine, Superior, who, by their excellent record in safety measures, won the nation-wide emblem herein mentioned, it to remain in their possession for the period of one year.

Five of these trophies are provided each year by "The Explosives Engineer" (organ of the Hercules Powder Company) to be awarded annually by the Bureau of Mines to the Company which established the best accident-prevention record in its particular line—"B" Mine was outstanding in bituminous mining properties—other awards being made to anthracite mines, metal mines, nonmetallic mineral mines other than coal, and stone quarries or open-cut mines. This trophy has previously been won but once in the West, that being by the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, of Dawson, New Mexico, in 1931. The figures given out by the Government Bulletin No. 3254, Bureau of Mines, are quoted below:

Mr. Theodore Marvin

> "No disabling accidents in 1933
> Manhours worked, 187,888
> Period of operation, 159 days."

Five other bituminous coal companies competed with no lost-time accidents, but "B" Mine, Superior, was in the lead in "days of operation of the mine, as well as manhours worked."

Mr. Pryde made a capable Chairman, and, though nothing came to the writer's ear exhorting the speakers to "cut it short", brevity seemed to pervade the atmosphere. He introduced Mr. Theodore Marvin, Editor of "The Explosives Engineer," Wilmington, Delaware, who took as his text, "No greater friend hath man than he who maketh unnecessary the laying down of lives for his brothers," also, "He who bringeth joy to his family through care in his daily work shall reap the reward of their gratitude." He paid tribute to the men of "B" Mine, who fitted themselves so perfectly into the pattern of these texts, by so doing bringing happiness to their families and national admiration for themselves, excelling in competition other mines in the bituminous industry which worked over 34 millions of manhours. He recited the hardships the men went through, and that the accomplishment and achievement of victory was made through their efforts, that he was fully aware of the notorious bad roof conditions which were rather unfavorable to an easy victory. The perfect record made, he stated, was not the result of luck. He knew the Management worked unceasingly to furnish the best of equipment and training, and that all these things were insufficient to create the fine showing made, it took men who knew their business to keep the men around you at work under safe conditions.

He realized to the fullest extent that the efforts made to eliminate accidents were not very old, the Safety First movement of the Bureau of Mines being still in its 20's, and commended to the men the spirit of the Sentinels of Safety, namely, the mother and child awaiting the safe return of the father from his daily labors, and urged the men to keep the thought uppermost in their minds and hearts. He deemed it a pleasure and a privilege to turn this symbol over to Mr. McAuliffe, and with it his hearty congratulations, it having been proved that perfect safety for one year in an unfavorable mine can be attained.

In accepting the trophy, Mr. McAuliffe recalled his first year with the property, when it had sixteen fatalities with a very big turnover of men coming and going all the time, men without families appearing to be quite indifferent about accidents and their prevention, that the lowest number of fatal accidents the Company has been able to attain in any one year since had been two, and that up to this writing it has already experienced two this year.

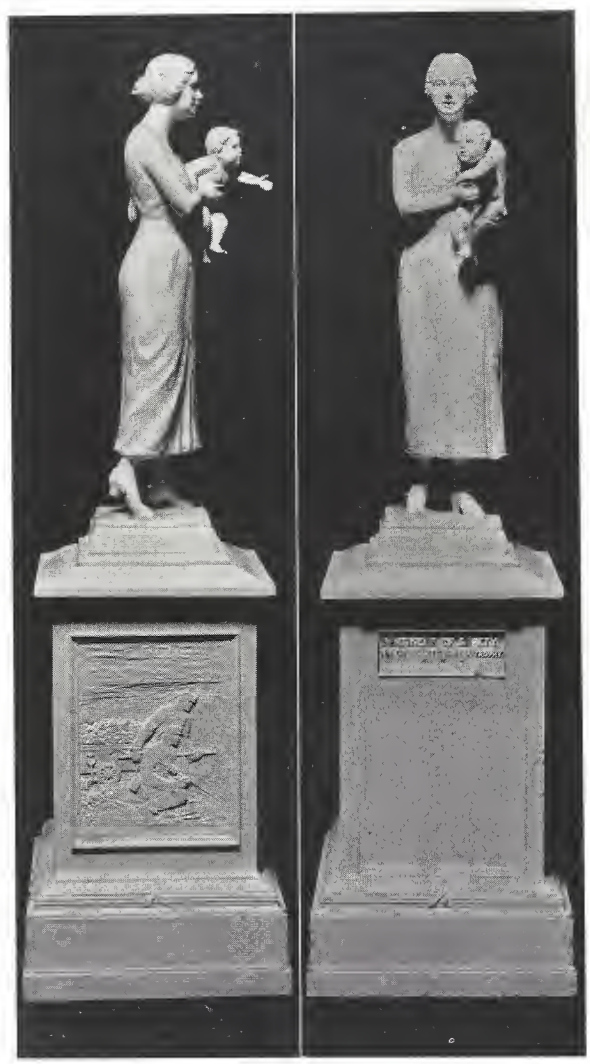
He related the progress made during the five years past—in 1928, 12,880 manhours per compensable accident, in 1933, 60,552, five times as many per compensable injury. He informed the men that the trophy would be displayed in the Superior store for several weeks, where all employes and members of their families could view it, thence moved to the stores in other of our mining districts for similar purpose, at the close of the term it would be returned to the donors, unless it developed that some of our districts were fortunate enough to make such a showing that it could be retained another year. This should be our effort.

Mr. Denny, of the Bureau of Mines, Denver, tendered his felicitations to the men of "B" Mine and announced that it afforded him much pleasure to present to Mr. F. V. Hicks the Bureau of Mines Certificate, and that an individual certificate for each man would be handed out in the next few days by his Superintendent. Mr. Hicks feelingly replied, expressing the pride he felt, and verily

believed the men were going to carry on as their record is clear since early in January of 1932.

Mr. J. A. Clark, a workman in "B" Mine, being called upon, vouchsafed that he had never come across a finer bunch of co-workers (in his 45 years of experience in and about mines here and elsewhere) than he has labored with in "B"—they have proved to be the best trained and of the highest average intelligence. The principal reason, in his opinion, why the men were successful in putting over the campaign was the superb cooperation between the mine management and its men. The bosses were absolutely fair, they played no favorites, the employes trusted them, each man believed he was getting a square deal. Upon first entering the mine, our first thought was "is my place safe?" I never want to meet or work with a better lot of men, he said, in concluding.

Dr. D. J. Parker, and W. W. Kessler, Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City; Dr. Robert S. Lewis. Prof. of Mining, University of Utah; Mr. William Reid, of the Fife Coal Company, Cowdenbeath, Scotland; Lyman Fearn, State Coal Mine Inspector; I. N. Bayless, Assistant General Manager; V. O. Murray, Safety Engineer; George A. Brown, Mine Superintendent at Superior, when called upon, all made short talks indicating the pleasure and satisfaction given them by the complete victory of "B" Mine employes.



Front and side view of "Sentinels of Safety" Trophy awarded to "B" Mine, Superior.

The McAuliffe Kiltie Band favored with selections throughout the evening in their usual inimitable manner.

Below, we print a list of the names of the 135 employes who were signally honored by receipt of the Certificates from the Bureau of Mines in recognition of their part in aiding the Company to win the trophy:

F. V. Hicks, A. Floretta, R. V. Hotchkiss, Joe Goyen, Roy Huber, Grover Wiseman, W. H. Walsh, Richard Arkle, P. P. Nelson, John Kettle, John Milonas, Clifford Robinson, Rudolph Angeli, M. Knezevich, W. J. Robinson, Charles Axon, Lawrence Goddard, Charles Kampsi, John Ojala, Louis Flaim, Ernest Prevedel, Matt Omejc, Charles Addy, Hans Peterson, Gabriel Manninen, Anton Perner, Jack Maki, Edward Overy, Sr., Frank Bittance, William Overy, John Wilkes, R. VanValkenberg, William Ellis, E. G. Blacker, Pete Chaussart, Thomas Overy, Manuel Grillos, James Draycott, John K. Johnson, Guy Temperini, Fred Corra, Lyle Conzatti, Matt Valandro, Anton Chesnjevar.

Harry Woods, Louis Kladianos, Basil Winiski, Thomas Sharp. Jr., Julious Zanella, Thomas B. Miller, John Korpela, R. A. Pritchard, John Horbach, Frank Koec. Paul Dugas, Jr., James Hunter, Frank Buchanan, William Hanking, John Wales, Jr., John Raunio, Ernest Zueck, Pete Galassi, Richard Wales, George Trabookakis, Lauri Jokinen, John Bombagi, Alfred Leslie, Jr., Charles Dragon, John Manos, W. T. King, Donato Tarter, Raymond Tarter, A. Dalsasso, Ralph Goddard, L. D. Latterall, John Odorizzi, J. E. Clarke, Victor Chaussart, Candito Battisti, Dan Hendrich, Enrico Jaurez, Max Magagna, John Samietz, Dominic Martin, John Pilch, Jr., Gibson Gillilan, Joe Angeli, Lazo Radich, Herman Kinnunen, Albert Battisti, Modesto Birleffi, Charles Moser, Louis Zullo.

Thomas Ferko, George Kezele, Ernest Hekkanen, James P. Faddis, Max Tosolin, Edward Zueck, Henry Goddard, Angelo Angeli, Luigi Birleffi, Dave Davis, Frank Kleindienst, Johan Oja, Edward Overy, Jr., Nick Zukowski, Philip Horbach, Lawrence Zelinski, Julius Leheika, John Acker, Nick Nicksich, Joe Jelaca, Robert Woolrich, A. R. Billington, Edgar Davis, Charles Angeli, Morris Ellis, William McIntosh, Fred Robinson, Herbert Wall, Frank Kondziela, Lou Dierden, Port J. Ward, A. Franck, V. Corazza, John Oja, John Byman, W. J. Norvell, Joe Mettam, Serafino Lenzi, Henry Corazza, George Zampedri, Eino Hekkanen.

No man ever lived a right life who had not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage, and guided by her discretion.—*Ruskin.*

Other 1933 "Sentinels of Safety" Trophies

THE trophy for anthracite mines was awarded to the Stillwater Mine, operated by The Hudson Coal Company, which worked 372,304 manhours with twenty injuries, causing 230 days of disability to employes. The accident rate upon which the presentation was made was 0.618 per thousand manhours of exposure.

For metal mining, the award went to the Burra-Burra mine of The Tennessee Copper Company, Ducktown, Polk County, Tennessee, with no disabling accidents for the year, the mine being in operation 303,075 manhours.

The non-metallic minerals trophy (rock salt mining) was given to the Retsof Mining Company, Retsof, Livingston County, New York, which worked 265,120 manhours without a disabling injury. This Company has an enviable record, 1933 being the third consecutive year it has received this symbol, and the fourth time it has won success in its class.

For quarrying and open-cut mining, the limestone quarry of the Michigan Limestone and Chemical Company, Rogers City, Michigan, received the trophy, marking its third winning of the coveted prize. Its operating time was 595,416 manhours, with no disabling accidents.

In connection with another article appearing elsewhere in this issue, it may be of interest to note that 1933 marks the ninth year in this National Safety Competition, 332 mines and quarries situated in 35 states participating, an increase of ten plants over 1932, and the addition of one State to those heretofore represented. An increase of over 10 million manhours in the 1933 contest is shown over the previous year.

August Injuries

(Continued from page 415)

ALEX PREJICH, *Serbian, age 44, Machine Runner, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 3.* Contusion and fracture of 1st metatarsal (foot bone), left foot. Period of disability estimated 8 weeks.

Alex was sumping a machine into the face when it struck a sand rock, causing the machine to put an unusual strain on the jack pipes, one of which loosened and fell on his foot.

There has been an unusual number of jack pipe injuries lately. More attention must be paid to their setting and better hitchings dug in the roof. Again, this accident is classed as avoidable.

JOHN RUKAVINA, *Slavish, age 57, Boney Picker, Rock Springs Tipple, Outside Section.* Laceration of elbow. Period of disability undetermined.

John was raising a lump chute on the tipple with a winch when the handle slipped off and he thought it struck his arm. However, it appears that his arm struck a nail that was driven in a timber to hang the handle on when the winch was not in use. This accident was unforeseen and is regrettable as it is the first accident to cause a lost-time injury to the surface employes this year.

JOE DOMINISKI, *American, age 29, Machine Runner, Reliance No. 4 Mine, Section No. 4.* Laceration of middle finger, right hand. Period of disability 32 days.

Joe was operating a cutting machine when a jack pipe slipped out and fell on his hand, which was placed on top of the machine. This is the second time that Joe has been injured in the past year. Both injuries were the result of carelessness and seemingly inability to work safely.

JOE MAGELAS, *Greek, age 44, Driller, Reliance No. 4 Mine, Section No. 1.* Wrenched knee. Period of disability undetermined.

Joe claims that, while he was walking over some rock that had been drilled and shot down to make head clearance for the loader end of a scraper, he stepped on a piece of rock or coal and wrenched his knee. This kind of an accident can be avoided only by the workman himself. Practice "Watching Your Step."

JACK TOMISICH, *Austrian, age 54, Faceman, Winton No. 3 Mine, Section No. 3.* Fracture of 3rd and 4th ribs on both sides. Period of disability undetermined.

Jack was shoveling coal into a pan line in a room that was encountering a rather bad and treacherous roof condition. The place was well posted or propped. A piece of rock fell from the roof, between timber spacing, and struck him. There is no doubt that, with larger and better cap pieces, and the proper setting of posts, accidents of this kind may be avoided.

VIRGAL CHILTON, *American, age 21, Faceman, Superior "E" Mine, Section No. 1.* FATAL, Fractured thigh and one rib, dislocated hip and internal injuries.

Virgal Chilton, a young man recently employed, working only his fourth shift, in "E" Mine, was assisting in placing a slide pan alongside of an undercut face, when a piece of face coal fell, rolled over and pinned him against the pan line. Every precaution has been used for the proper safeguarding of new employes until they become thoroughly acquainted with the hazards of coal mining. It was only due to the eagerness of Mr. Chilton and his desire to "make good" on the job, that he got between the pan line and face, before his fellow workers could tell him to get back, when the coal fell and struck him.

Accidents from face coal can usually be avoided if proper precautions are taken. It takes time and plenty of thought to properly instruct a new man about the hazards connected with underground mining.

First Aid Training Again Proves Its Value

While enroute to Casper on the morning of August 16, several members of McAuliffe's Kiltie Band came upon an overturned automobile several miles east of Point of Rocks, in which had been riding Mrs. George Cottle of Green River and four members of the Green River American Legion Auxiliary Drum Corps. Mrs. Cottle, the most seriously injured, was suffering severely from shock, contusions and a badly sprained knee. First aid treatment was rendered by Alex Davidson, Arthur Anderson, George Mars and William H. Wallace, after which Mrs. Cottle was transported to Point of Rocks.

Accidents similar to the one above mentioned happen every day, and it is invariably gratifying for an individual to be in a position to take command and offer the proper assistance readily when such unfortunate situations demand it. One of the members of the Band had in his automobile a first aid kit which he carries at all times and which has upon innumerable occasions proven an indispensable item.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS

(Continued from page 413)

Winton	45,465	1	45,465
Superior	64,827	1	64,827
Hanna	36,475	0	No Injury
All Districts	250,325	12	20,860
All Districts, 1933	200,480	1	200,480

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1934

Rock Springs	506,096	15	33,740
Reliance	197,137	3	65,712
Winton	306,542	3	102,181
Superior	449,523	2	224,762
Hanna	279,038	7	39,863
All Districts	1,738,336	30	57,945
All Districts, 1933	1,505,880	30	50,196

First Aid Movement in the Early Days

IN THE YEAR 1910 was organized probably the premier First Aid Association in these parts. At each of its meetings, which were held in the old rock building (formerly No. 1 Mine blacksmith shop), every member contributed twenty-five cents and was called upon from time to time to sing, dance, or perform some stunt for the entertainment of his co-workers. Our informant says, "Many's the song I sang, and I wish I could now recall the words of an old Scotch piece which came to me by way of some of Her Majesty's soldiers home on furlough from India, but, unfortunately, it has escaped my memory."

George Pryde was the Foreman of No. 8 about that period, and he wasn't much of a speaker then, but he always had something up his sleeve, admonishing the lads to use care and caution in their work, keep out of danger, etc., etc. No question but what he is entitled to the credit of instituting First Aid in this vicinity.

When the treasury needed replenishing, "we would 'frame up' something extra to please the audience, fifty cents would be collected at the door entrance, and the crowd would be packed in there like sardines, and we had the best people in the town coming to our offerings," he related.

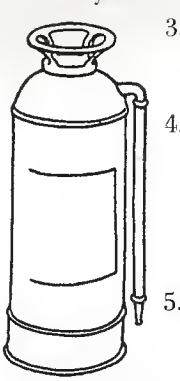
The Association in after years leased what is known as First Aid Park, the Company donated the fence-posts and the members erected the fence surrounding, purchasing the lumber at a cost of $780 out of its funds, and it still kept a cash balance of close to $400.

The First Aid movement was extended to other close-by mining towns, and the Company, in order to further the movement, would loan horses and wagons (this was prior to the days of the automobile) to the men "to go out and spread the gospel," the Company officials not slow to see the good that might be accomplished in promoting the efforts of the leaders in the work, and aided and assisted them in many directions.

George Smith has been identified with First Aid work since its incipiency in 1910, having been present at the organization meeting at which he was named its first Treasurer. He was one of its earliest instructors, having been connected with the St. Andrews Ambulance Association in Scotland previous to his coming to the United States. George says the attendance at those early sessions on many occasions, numbered from 80 to 90.

To Operate a Soda-Acid Fire Extinguisher

1. Carry the extinguisher to the fire in an upright position.
2. Grasp the nozzle in left hand and aim it away from you.



3. Grasp the top ring with the right hand and turn it over onto the floor.
4. Grasp the bottom handle with the right hand and turn the extinguisher upside down keeping a tight grip on the nozzle. Direct the stream *at the base of the fire.*
5. The extinguisher will discharge about one minute with one charging.
6. WARNING:—Do not use this type of extinguisher to fight electric or oil fires.

—*Safety Instruction Card No. 17.*

Our Annual Garden Contest

ONE of the major tasks of the official staff during the month of September is that of selecting non-partisan judges to view the various flower and vegetable gardens developed during the year in the various mining districts. The judges are required to carefully visit and view each garden, determining the winners of the five first, five second, and five third cash prizes awarded annually by the Coal Company. The prizes awarded in 1934 were $15, $10 and $5, respectively.

On account of the fact that the Women's Club of Rock Springs was sponsoring its second annual flower show, and that many of our contestants had entered exhibits therein, our survey was from necessity conducted somewhat earlier than usual. The annual flower show, which proved a most remarkable success, resulted in the award of numerous ribbons to many amateur florists and gardeners living in Rock Springs and vicinity.

The winners of the several first, second and third prizes in the various communities are set forth below:

ROCK SPRINGS

First prize.....Mrs. A. M. Willson
Second prize.....Mrs. Sarah Dolgas
Third prize.....Mrs. Anna Dolence

RELIANCE

First prize.....Mr. William Beck
Second prize.....Mr. John Holmes
Third prize.....Mr. Steve Kallas

WINTON

First prize.....Mr. Frank Franch
Second prize.....Mr. Hans Madsen
Third prize.....Mr. Harry T. Lunn

SUPERIOR

First prize.....Mr. John Samietz
Second prize.....Mr. James Hunter
Third prize.....Mr. Salma Walkama

HANNA

First prize.....Mr. Frank Helm
Second prize.....Mr. William Clegg
Third prize.....Mr. Walter Rokola

It will be observed that three ladies were the successful contestants at Rock Springs, and while no lady was awarded a prize at Reliance, Winton, Superior or Hanna, we are very certain that the women of the families of the successful contestants contributed very materially to the success of the flower and vegetable gardens awarded prizes.

Among our many painstaking gardeners are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Franch of Winton. The Franch's have gone somewhat beyond attempting flower and vegetable gardens, having installed a lily pool, with numerous lilies, which were in full bloom during the season, numerous goldfish likewise adorning the pool. Surrounding the Franch household were beds of asters, pansies, clarkia, sweet peas, cornflowers, and other species too numerous to mention. In addition to the flower garden, the Franch's raised

RELIANCE WINNERS

Upper—First prize, Reliance. Mr. William Beck. Mr. John Grove, Sr., on porch.
Left—Second prize, Reliance. Mr. John Holmes. Mrs. John Holmes in the picture.
Right—Third prize, Reliance. Mr. Steve Kallas. Left to right in picture: Miss Magelas, Mrs. Steve Kallas, and Miss Kouris. In front, George Magelas.

ROCK SPRINGS, HANNA AND SUPERIOR WINNERS

1. *First prize, Rock Springs. Mrs. A. M. Willson.*
2. *Second prize, Rock Springs. Mrs. Sarah Dolgas.*
3. *Third prize, Rock Springs. Mrs. Anna Dolence. (Photographer could not locate Mrs. Dolence to include her in the picture.)*
4. *First prize, Hanna. Frank Helm. Mr. Helm with his wife and daughter are in the picture.*
5. *Second prize, Hanna. William Clegg. Mr. Clegg and wife in the picture.*
6. *Third prize, Hanna. Walter Rokola. Mr. Rokola with his wife and daughter in the picture.*
7. *First prize, Superior. John Samietz. Mrs. Samietz in the picture.*
8. *Second prize, Superior. James Hunter. Mrs. Hunter in the picture.*
9. *Third prize, Superior. Salma Walkama. Mrs. Salma Walkama in the picture.*

WINNERS AT WINTON

Upper—First prize, Winton. The lily pond at the Frank Franch home always proves a drawing card for the youngsters.

Left—Second prize, Winton. Hans Madsen's yard.

Right—Third prize, Winton. Harry T. Lunn and family in the yard.

corn, beets, carrots, turnips, beans, tomatoes, parsley, etc., all thriving and maturing, a substantial bed of tobacco plants representing a rather outstanding example of gardening possibilities, more particularly for a town located some 7,000 feet above sea level.

Mr. Franch's work in beautifying his surroundings recalls the old saying "making the desert bloom like a rose," as practically the entire lot upon which he is situated was a rocky cliff, a large amount of which had to be removed and load upon load of earth teamed in to replace it. He is a firm believer in manure as a fertilizer and uses it without stint.

The list of employes who, in the opinion of the judges, were entitled to honorable mention, contains many names which lack of space prevents publishing, it sufficient to say, however, that the splendid work that has been done by numerous employes of the Coal Company in developing attractive and useful gardens during the past several years furnished in part at least, the inspiration that led to the Women's Club establishing its annual flower show.

Any comment on flower gardens would be definitely lacking in completeness if reference was not made to the marvelous development of the city park established by ex-Mayor Bunning in Rock Springs. Throughout the summer, and into the late fall, this park, occupying a sheltered location, has been a veritable gem, the grass growing green and lush, some thirty or forty species of trees, including fruit trees, growing vigorously, the various flower borders and beds an amazing riot of color, the park furnishing a beautiful setting for the monument commemorating the men who died in the Great War, this monument occupying a central position. More and more, the people of Rock Springs and the adjoining communities are learning to visit the park, carrying away with them a new conception of beauty.

Mr. Dollar (arriving at a dinner party with family): "Please announce Mr. and Mrs. Dollar and daughter."

New Butler (announcing in loud voice): "Three bucks."

A young wife, wishing to announce the birth of her first child to a friend in a distant city, telegraphed:

"Isaiah 9:6." This passage begins, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."

Her friend, not familiar with the Scriptures, said to her husband:

"Margaret evidently has a boy who weighs nine pounds and six ounces, but why on earth did they name him Isaiah?"

Mother: "Well, son, what have you been doing all afternoon?"

Son: "Shooting craps, Mother."

Mother: "That must stop. Those little things have just as much right to live as you have."

Engineering Department

A Sketch—the Cretaceous System[x] (Age of Reptiles) Rock Springs Coal Beds

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 10 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

THE Cretaceous System, the highest division of the Mesozoic or Secondary strata, rests conformably upon the Jurassic System, and is overlaid unconformably by the oldest deposits of the Eocene System. The Cretaceous strata of Great Britain are confined chiefly to the east and southeast of England. They form the Yorkshire Wolds, extend over large parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hartford, and compose the Chiltern Hills, Salisbury Plain, the Downs, and the south part of the Isle of Wight. On the Continent, the Cretaceous rocks form a broad basin in the North of France, and stretch east from Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and the south of Sweden, through the great plains of northern Europe to the south end of the Ural Mountains; but over extensive regions within that wide area they lie more or less concealed under younger formations.

There is another extensive development of Cretaceous strata in southern Europe, where they enter largely into the composition of many of the Mediterranean coast-lands. The chief petrological feature of the Cretaceous strata of western and northern Europe is the great development of white chalk in the Anglo-French area, and its gradual replacement, when following east into Germany, etc., by earthy limestones, shales, sandstones, etc. The most marked characteristics of the Cretaceous system in Southern Europe is the great development in that region of massive marine limestone.

In North America, Cretaceous strata likewise occur, especially in the Western States and Territories. They also occupy wide tracts in the Gulf States, whence they extend up the Mississippi Valley to the Ohio. They put in appearance at intervals on the Atlantic border between South Carolina and New Jersey, and are met with again on the Pacific border and in the coast-range. Strata of the same age occur also in the far west of Canada, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and in Greenland. In India the system is marked in the Deccan by a massive series of basalt-rocks 4,000 to 6,000 feet thick, and covering an area of 200,000 square miles. In Australia and New Zealand, there is a considerable development of these rocks, such as the "desert sandstones" of Queensland, and a small coal-bearing group of beds. In New Zealand the system contains coals, some of which are lignites, while others are bituminous of fair quality. The Wealden Beds consist largely of clay and sand, and are almost entirely of fresh-water origin. In Yorkshire, however, the strata which occur on the same horizon as the Wealden Beds of the south are of marine origin, as seen in the Speeton Clay near Bridlington. The Lower Greensand, consisting of sand, clay, etc., is marine. The gault, a tough blue clay, is likewise marine, and so also are the shallow-water sands of the Upper Greensand, and the thin layer of chalky marl called Chloritic Marl. The most characteristic rocks of the system are the chalk beds.

The Cretaceous strata of Great Britain being almost exclusively of marine origin, it is not surprising that land plants seldom occur, and that they are met with chiefly in fresh water beds near the base of the system. They consist chiefly of ferns, cycads, and conifers, a flora resembling that of the preceding Jurassic period. The Upper Cretaceous rocks of Germany, however, have furnished many plant remains. Among those are the oldest known dicotyledons, such as extinct species of maple, oak, walnut, beech, laurel, magnolia, etc., also several proteaceous plants. A similar admixture of forms occurs in the Cretaceous strata of North America.

Among animals the protozoa played a very important part, the white chalks and earthy limestones being very largely composed of the minute shells of foraminifera, such as globigerina, rotalia, and textularia, which still swarm in the ooze of the Atlantic. Ordinary bivalves were also very numerous. In the Danian beds carnivorous gasteropods begin to abound, and they include a number of existing genera. Cephalopods are not only the most abundant, but also the most characteristic fossils of the Cretaceous rocks. Among the fishes were ganoids, and various kinds of the shark tribe, together with the earliest representatives of the teleostei, which include most living genera of fishes. The waters of the period seem also to have swarmed with reptiles, such as the ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus. Winged reptiles were also present, such as pterodactylus.

The American Cretaceous system is likewise characterized by the presence of huge dinosaurs and other reptiles, some of them being European types, while others are peculiar. One of the most remarkable features of the American rocks is the occurrence in them of the toothed birds, ichthyornis and hesperornis.

No break separates the Jurassic from the Cretaceous system. There is a gradual passage from the upper beds of the one into the lower beds of the other. At the beginning of Cretaceous times, most of the British and Irish area existed as dry land.

xFrom Colliers New Encyclopedia and other sources.

Over the southeast of England lay the estuary of a large river, flowing probably from the north. The Wealden beds are the delta-deposits of that river, the English and French beds of this division covering an area of 20,000 square miles. The sea into which that river flowed occupied a considerable area in the north of France, spread over the Low Countries into Hanover, filled the basin of the North Sea, and overflowed a portion of eastern England. Wealden beds occur in northwest Germany and indicate the delta of a river, like that of the British area, flowing from the north. While land conditions predominated in northern and middle Europe, an open sea covered vast areas in southern Europe. Gradual subsidence of the sea-bottom took place during the deposition of the Wealden series, and eventually the great deltas became submerged, and a wide sea covered most of what are now the low grounds of the British area, and passing east submerged vast regions of middle Europe up to the slopes of the Ural Mountains. The depression was greatest in the west areas, where in the deep clear waters there gradually accumulated the calcareous matter which subsequently formed our white chalk. In the Mediterranean basin, a deep open sea would seem to have persisted all through the Cretaceous period. It was in this sea that the massive hippurite limestone was formed. Open water appears at this time to have extended through the Mediterranean area into Asia, covering there also vast tracts of what is now dry land, and communicating with the Indian Ocean. The conditions of climate seem to have been remarkably uniform over the vast regions of the earth's surface. Ferns, cycads, and conifers flourished in the lands within the Arctic Circle, and the waters of the same region were tenanted by cuttlefish, ammonites, and huge reptiles.

The beds of coal in the Rock Springs field and the rocks in which they occur form only a small part of the great sedimentary series that was deposited at a time when this part of the continent was largely submerged. The beds were deposited in a nearly horizontal position during the various stages of submergence and emergence under conditions ranging from those of a deep sea to those of shallow water or swamps, in waters that were salt, brackish, or fresh. The oldest rocks exposed in the Rock Springs dome are of Montana age. From the epoch of their deposition until the end of the Cretaceous no profound disturbance or broad orographic movements occurred in this region. There was a gradual change from deep-sea to shallow-water conditions, with oscillations back and forth, giving rise to swampy areas that were favorable for the accumulation of coal beds. From the marine stages of the lower Montana there is a regular succession upward through the brackish water to the fresh water stage. The strata, so far as can be seen, are entirely conformable and the series is complete. In late Cretaceous time the horizontal beds deposited in this region became involved in a movement which gave rise to the low anticlinal arch that subsequently developed into the Rock Springs dome. This period of gentle doming or warping was accompanied and succeeded by one of deposition in shallow fresh water, during which a series of beds, conglomeratic at the base, and coal bearing throughout, were laid down upon the older marine and brackish water beds and, in places along the margin of the rising dome, upon the eroded edges of the older rock. In succeeding epochs fresh-water beds in which no coal occurs were deposited to a large degree in lake basins.

After the deposition of the fresh-water beds, movements of the earth's crust folded and broke the originally continuous Cretaceous and later sediments, so that it is necessary to study their attitude of superposition in order to determine the relation of the beds to one another. There are also evidences that during great time intervals deposits were not formed, or that if laid down they were subsequently removed, leaving little or no record of their existence. Particularly is this true of post-Cretaceous time. After the fresh-water beds had been laid down, there was a long epoch of erosion in which the entire region was reduced to a peneplain, or nearly level surface. This was succeeded by mild volcanic activity, during which the leucite lava flows north and west of Rock Springs were poured out on a planed off, nearly level surface, formed by the truncation of the underlying rocks. This volcanic activity culminated in or accompanied orographic movements that resulted in rapid erosion and the deposition of an extensive gravel sheet over the entire region from the Uinta Mountains northward to Bitter Creek. This gravel sheet is independent of the folds and faults in the underlying rocks, which are beveled across entirely irrespective of either hardness or structure. From this gravel-covered plain, the present topographic features have been carved in late Quaternary time almost solely by erosion.

(Article No. 11, Sketch—The Mesaverde Coals of the Cretaceous Age—The Rock Springs Coal Field.)

"Are you the man who saved my boy from drowning when he fell off the dock?"

"Yes."

"Well, where's his hat?"

They laughed when I walked over to the piano —but they were right; I couldn't lift it.

—*Annapolis Log.*

"For the last time," shouted the officer, "I ask you the simple question, "What is a fortification?' "

The recruits stood fast to a man. No one answered. Striding up to the most intelligent looking man, the officer bawled out, "Tell me, what is a fortification?"

The answer came like a cork out of a bottle.

"Two twentifications, Sergeant."

Rock Springs Dolls Up

ROCK SPRINGS is making rapid strides toward becoming a "City beautiful." This is in a measure, your writer is informed, due to the yearly contests carried on by The Union Pacific Coal Company for some period, much interest having been stimulated thereby, not only amongst our employes but it has spread to other lovers of flowers. Another factor, of later years, which has assisted the scheme is that of the Flower Show sponsored by the local Woman's Club, held in the social hall of the Congregational Church, its second annual exhibit having been given the third week in August. One lady displayed 24 different varieties and carried off the honors in ribbons. Many of our employes were eminently successful with their entries, notably Mrs. Franch and Mrs. Lunn of Winton.

The 1934 floral beds, fine lawns, planting of trees, shrubs, etc., showed a noticeable impetus over those of past seasons, several firms from Denver and Salt Lake City, whose sales representatives visited our citizens last fall, and who early this spring also sent capable men to the city to set out the various articles sold, guaranteeing growth or replacement.

It affords us much pleasure to show a few pictures of some of the outstanding beauty spots.

The picture representing the flower garden of Frank Gosar, proprietor of the Lincoln Market, nearly opposite the General Office building, is a delight to the eye. Frank a few years since visited his homeland and got the inspiration after viewing the gorgeous floral beds in the garden of his brother. He recently returned from a tour of the world and is more firmly convinced than ever that nothing so beautifies the home surroundings as a wealth of flowers. His beds carry a regular riot of colors—white, pink, red and purple asters, white and pink petunias, dahlias in pink, white, yellow; shasta and other daisies in various shades; pansies galore, etc.

Mr. Wetzel's pretty velvety lawn, fine fast-growing trees and various beds of flowers are worthy of mention when one recalls that but a few years ago the spot was the site of an old creek bed.

Similarly, the photos taken in Bunning Park. Much credit is due to City Gardener Justin for "bringing order out of chaos" in so short a time, the trees, flowers, shrubs, lawns, etc., just seem to thrive under his watchful care.

Mr. Frank Tallmire's residence at 2 Wardell Court, is one of the show places in the southerly portion of the city and commands lots of attention from passers by.

Dr. T. H. Roe has a pretty corner in his yard at 626 "A" Street which might be classified as a "cozy nook," all it seems to lack is a commodious bench or seat beneath the trees where one could sit and meditate. When mowing his lawn, the Doctor saves the cuttings, using them for fertilizing his flower beds thus returning to the soil what it produced.

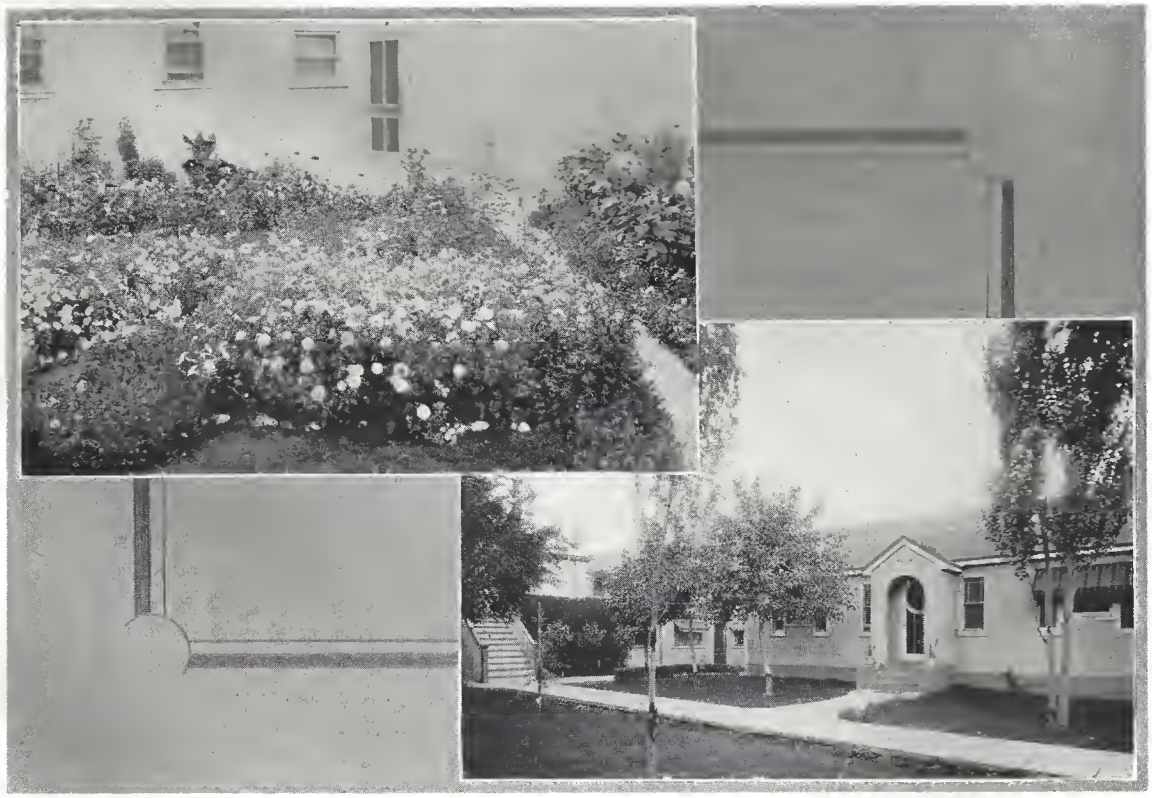
Mrs. Mary Glen, 523 "C" Street, has always excelled with her fine lawn and this season her dahlias and other flowers are extraordinary.

Mrs. Jennie Riddle, 513 "C" Street, puts in hours each day looking after her place and it shows results.

Another beautiful yard is that of Charles W.

1. A gladioli bed in Bunning Park.
2. Another view of a gladioli bed in Bunning Park.
3. Along the graveled walk in Bunning Park. A bed of petunias.

Upper: Yard of Charles W. Crofts. Mr. Crofts' grandchildren standing by the pool.
Lower: Bird bath, fish pool and rock garden of Dr. T. H. Roe, Company Surgeon.



Upper—Frank Gosar's wonderful display. (Opposite Union Pacific Coal Co. General Offices.)
Lower—Ed. L. Wetzel's neat surroundings.

Frank Tallmire's yard, Wardell Court.

Crofts, which is always a riot of marvelous coloring. The three children in the picture are Mr. Crofts' grandchildren.

Many others might be mentioned in this brief story but lack of space forbids.

In conclusion, just a few words to home gardeners, the time is rapidly nearing for setting out perennials and planting bulbs, some of the latter being available at this writing, others to reach planters later in the month. The growing habits of these bulbs make it essential that they get a good start now so they may do their best next spring.

Of all the spring blooming bulbs, daffodils are probably the most welcomed by garden lovers, their cheerful yellow and white tints make such a bright splash of color, after the long weeks of winter. While tulips may be planted as late as November and still not suffer, daffodils like early planting.

Constitutional Day Observance

ONE hundred and forty-seven years ago the thirteen American Colonies adopted the Constitution, binding all into one unified nation, but guaranteeing for all time individual liberties of the people, and limiting the powers which the States surrendered to the central government.

* * *

Fundamental in this Constitution was the guarantee of individual rights. Vigorous opposition came from Patrick Henry and later from John Randolph of Roanoke because they feared that State's rights would not be protected and that there would develop gradually too much centralization of Government in the National Capital.

* * *

This great document drafted by our forefathers has endured and been the framework for the rearing of the greatest civilization in history while others have been undermined. It guarantees to you:

The right to worship as you please.
To vote as you please.
To own property and to acquire property from your work.
To maintain your home as your castle.
Equality of opportunity under which the poor lad of today is the business executive of tomorrow.

* * *

This Constitution of our forefathers provided for the distribution of Government into three parts—executive, legislative and judicial—with none to usurp powers allotted to the others without Constitutional Amendment participated in by the people. Responsibility for the preservation of this noble instrument and their Government was vested in the people, through popular elections.

* * *

The ideal government is that in which every citizen undertakes to enlighten himself or herself and vote regularly as conscience and intelligence dictate without fear or favor.

* * *

On September 17th the Nation observed the 147th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of a free people, and this Committee commends to every citizen a re-dedication to the principles embodied therein.

* * *

On November 6th the Nation will elect officials to represent the people in public office during the coming years which will be so vital to the future of the land. This Committee, in a non-partisan spirit, further calls upon every citizen to:

* * *

"VOTE AS YOU BELIEVE AND AS AN HONEST CONSCIENCE DICTATES—BUT VOTE."

That is the glorious heritage of Americans.

—National Constitution Day Committee.

Hallowe'en

Wednesday, October 31, is Hallowe'en, and quite a number of gatherings are already scheduled for that date, so "one who knows" informs us. The event has ceased to be a night when "the gang" goes out bent on destruction to property, no matter to whom it belongs, and seems to have in the past few years partaken more of an evening devoted to cards, "bunco", 500, or what have you, with some innocent indoor tricks, such as ducking for apples, pinning on the donkey's tail, etc.

" It is the duty of everyone to make at least one person happy during the week," said a Sunday school teacher. "Have you done so, Freddy?"

"Yes," said Freddy, promptly.

"That's right. What did you do?"

"I went to see my aunt and she was happy when I went home."

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Morgan F. Roberts

Above is a "snap shot" of Morgan F. Roberts and wife, taken at the recent Old Timers' Reunion. Morgan was born at Miner's Mills, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1893, and his first entry into the employment of The Union Pacific Coal Company was in June, 1905, as an Outside Laborer, at Rock Springs. Is a married man with six children. He was also in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad some three years. Since beginning work he absented himself for three years to attend school. Is now Foreman of Power Plant here. Was a member of the City Council for a term, and is quite active in fraternal circles as well as showing a big interest in Boy Scouting.

Andrew G. Hood and Robert V. Hotchkiss

Andrew G. Hood and Robert V. Hotchkiss, the former Material Clerk at Superior, the latter Unit Foreman in same district, are herewith represented.

Mr. Hood is Secretary of the Old Timers' Association and has been in the employ since June, 1898, having started as a miner at Almy under the late James Bowns, Foreman. Is a married man with one son. Holds Gas Watchman, Mine Foreman, Shot Firer's and other Certificates. Was born January 21, 1884, at Almy. We almost omitted to state he is a member of the local School Board.

Mr. Hotchkiss is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, having been born there on June 18, 1884, and became a naturalized citizen through his father's papers. Is a married man, with two daughters. He

engaged with the Company at Rock Springs in February, 1930. He, like Mr. Hood, also holds a number of Certificates, such as Gas Watchman, Foreman, etc. Mr. Hotchkiss, it may be recalled, marches at the head of our big parade each year, as Drum Major, and takes as well a lively interest in the local affairs of the town.

Rudolph Ebeling and Charles Addy

Rudolph Ebeling, butcher at Reliance store, is pictured here shaking hands with Charles Addy, employed in Superior mine.

Mr. Ebeling was born in Germany on March 16, 1869, and is a naturalized citizen. Has two grown children, Carl a traveling shoe salesman, living at Spokane, Washington, and Louise (Mrs. Thomas Hartney, Rock Springs). He is a member of the Old Timers Association, his first connection with the Company being in 1912 at Reliance. He also worked at Cumberland for several years prior to the abandonment of the mines there.

Mr. Addy was born at Sheffield, England, on September 25, 1879, and was naturalized under his father's papers. He is a widower and lives with his two daughters at Superior. In 1898 he was em-

ployed on Section work with the U. P. R. R. at Echo, Utah, later worked for the Grass Creek Coal Company near there, for about two years. Is a member of the Old Timers Association.

This "snap-shot"was taken upon the occasion of the Tenth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers Association here upon June 16, and is only one of the numerous renewals of friendships of early days.

Robert W. Hill

Robert W. Hill and wife are pictured here. He was born at Farmington, Illinois, January 26, 1879. Is a married man, five children, and resides at Green River, being connected with the Green River Water Works Company, in whose employ he has been for 27 years. At one time he also worked as Engine Hostler for Union Pacific Railroad Company at Rock Springs.

Trappers Trail Monument

The above is a photo of old Trapper's Trail monument on the shore of Jackson Lake. The setting is beautiful, the lake in the center, the forest on west side of the lake, topped by the majestic Teton range.

This monument was recently unveiled and dedicated in the presence of a throng of people gathered mainly from the western part of the state, Mr. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Attorney, of Rock Springs, being the chief speaker upon the occasion. He gave an historical review of the pioneer trappers and others who frequented that portion of the country as early as 1805, down to the period when Wyoming was organized as a territory.

The monument is a round boulder, and it is the intention to have a brass or copper plate made which will carry a suitable explanatory description that "those who run may read."

Obituary Notices

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON

There died at the Wyoming General Hospital on September 1, William B. Anderson, who had been employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company, in its Mine No. 8 as Timberman. He entered its service in 1909, was a member of the Old Timers Association, twenty-five years in its employ. About one month since, he had several fingers crushed, but infection developed, his death resulting.

Surviving are his widow, his daughter (Gretchen, stenographer in T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Attorney's office) and four sisters. Mr. Anderson was born in Lonaconing, Maryland, in 1876. He belonged to several fraternal organizations. The funeral was held from the home of the family, 702 Ludvig Avenue, September 4, Reverend O. P. Avery officiating, interment in the Mountain View Cemetery.

"Billy" was well thought of, had countless friends, and the sympathy of the community goes to those bereaved. The ritual of the Knights of Pythias was carried out at the grave.

JAMES ATTRYDE

There died at Hanna on September 10, 1934, James Attryde, an honored member of the Old Timers' Association, who was retired on pension March 1, 1927.

"Jim," as he was familiarly known, was born in London, England, September 17, 1858, first entered the Company's employ in November, 1885, as a Miner at Almy, and afterwards worked at several of our operations, including Spring Valley, Piedmont, Cumberland, and Hanna. He was out of the service three or four years at which time he was engaged with the Rocky Mountain Coal Company at Almy. At the early age of ten, he worked in some of the mines in the old country. His wife predeceased him on December 7, 1925, and to mourn his departure are left one son, Edward (of Hanna) and four daughters, Mrs. Charles Higgins (Hanna), Mrs. William Bateman (Rock Springs), Mrs. Henry Fredericks (Laramie) and Mrs. Wynn Groutage (Winton).

Old Timer James Attryde, Hanna.

Mr. Attryde was in attendance at the Tenth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association in June last, and met many an old comrade of former days. He had been in poor health for many years, but that fact did not deter his yearly visits to this city at these gatherings.

MRS. GEORGE CARR

Mrs. George Carr, aged 75, a native of Durham, England, died August 27, at the Wyoming General Hospital, after a lingering illness. Her husband, now retired, was for years connected with the mining force of the company at Rock Springs, and one son and a daughter, residing elsewhere, survive her. Funeral services August 30 were conducted at the Episcopal Church, Reverend Herald Swezy in charge, interment in Mountain View Cemetery this city.

MRS. ANNA M. THOMAS

Mrs. Anna M. Thomas passed away on Sunday, August 26, at the Wyoming General Hospital. She had resided in this city over forty years and was born in Denmark in 1864. Her husband, Hugh Thomas, preceded her in death some fifteen years since. Surviving are two sons (Hugh and Harry) and one daughter (Mrs. J. S. Preece). Rev. J. R. George officiated at the funeral services at Rogan's Chapel and the burial was in Mountain View Cemetery here.

McAuliffe's Kiltie Band Attends American Legion Convention At Casper

ACCEPTING an invitation extended by Honorable Leslie A. Miller, Governor of Wyoming, McAuliffe's Kiltie Band attended the Wyoming State American Legion Convention held at Casper on August 16, 17 and 18.

Arriving at Casper on Thursday afternoon, the Band was called upon to serenade Governor Miller and National Commander of The American Legion, E. A. Hayes, at the Henning Hotel; thereafter, the Kiltie Band escorted Governor Miller and Commander Hayes to the Grand Promenade of the Forty and Eight where they were met by Sam Reis Heller, National Chef de Chemin de Fer of the 40-8.

On Friday the Kiltie Band was selected to entertain at the Banquets held in the Townsend, Gladstone and Henning Hotels, respectively, the dining rooms of which were fittingly decorated and well-appointed to provide for the comfort of the 1,600 registered Legionnaires, Auxiliary members and their guests. Previously in the day, at a meeting between Drum Majors of all musical organizations who were scheduled to participate in The American Legion Parade, the Kiltie Band was again honored by being unanimously chosen to lead the Parade which very spectacularly marched through the streets of Casper at eight o'clock in the evening. The five American Legion and Auxiliary Drum Corps, representing Cheyenne, Sheridan, Laramie, Rawlins and Green River, were very outstanding organizations in their attractive, colorful uniforms and well-kept equipment.

Following the parade, all organizations repaired to the Casper High School's immense stadium where judging of competitive drum and bugle corps took place. The field, being very spacious and brilliantly illuminated, adequately accommodated the five aforementioned musical organizations, and to add to the splendor of the beautifully arrayed and multi-colored pageant, weather conditions were ideal and contributed considerably to the comfort of the large crowd assembled which is estimated to have been in excess of 5,000.

Immediately following the Drum and Bugle Corps competition, the five drum corps above mentioned together with McAuliffe's Kiltie Band rendered "Semper Fidelis" in unison.

Casper newspapers were very generous in their comments of praise regarding the singular and outstanding originality and colorful appearance as well as the splendid conduct manifested by Mc-

Auliffe's Kiltie Band which was led by Master John Davis, who was fittingly garbed in complete Scotch regalia. Master John is the 12-year-old son of James Davis, Manager of the Park Hotel, and one of the snare drummers in McAuliffe's Kiltie Band. The following excerpt is quoted from the Casper Tribune Herald:

"McAuliffe's Kiltie Band of Rock Springs, sponsored by The Union Pacific Coal Company, was the novelty of the day; their bagpipe and drum selections furnished a pleasing contrast to the bugle and drum symphonies."

Labor's Big Day—September 3rd

ROCK SPRINGS

LABOR Day witnessed the biggest thrill it has had in years. Labor joined hands with the "Days of '58" celebration and the usual games, stunts, free shows, free dances, free band concerts, of the first named organization were put on in conjunction with the rodeo of the latter, with the largest attendance ever.

Many thousand autos occupied places inside the enclosure, on the neighboring hills, along the highway, etc., the grandstand was filled to its capacity, people standing on top of the fences, above the corrals, on box and coal cars, any place of vantage from which the events could be seen.

There were a few minor accidents to some of the rodeo participants.

A band of Indians from the Government reservation in Fremont County was engaged to partake in the doings, but, due to lack of means of transportation, failed to connect.

However, there were a sufficient number of acts to keep the big crowd on tip-toe at the two afternoon performances.

Some of the long waits between the various stunts were complained about and should be an item for correction in future entertainments, and the clouds of dust stirred up by the hoofs of the animals, it seemed, might be another thing which could be obviated by continued sprinkling previous to the events. Labor Day was a beautiful one, no wind to mar the pleasure of the occasion, the sun shining brightly, and it was pitiable that the view of the spectators of the contending horses and steers was shut off as herein mentioned.

The sports held on Saturday afternoon had many entrants and were keenly contested.

Joe McTee was General Chairman, Harold Cook, Secretary, with J. F. Brawley, Chairman of the Committee having in charge rodeo affairs, and much credit is due these men for successfully carrying out the large programs.

SUPERIOR

Superior, not to be outdone by other mining districts, put on an affair of its own. Races for the children of all ages were carried out, suitable prizes being awarded in each case. Sacks of candy were later passed around to all the little ones. Ex-service men also came in for their share of the sports and accompanying prizes.

The speaker of the day was Ora Gassaway, prominent in U. M. W. of A. circles.

The day's doings ended with a free dance at the Union Hall, which was largely attended.

WINTON

The big day devoted to Labor was fittingly celebrated.

Races for the children, with prizes, boxing events for the men, etc., were part of the program. At the close of the day, the Committee passed out to the youngsters the usual treat of fruit and candy.

HANNA

The United Mine Workers of America sponsored the Labor Day celebration at Hanna, commencing with a free dance upon Saturday night, September 1, at Love's Hall. Jackson's famous orchestra furnishing the music for the occasion. On Sunday, a baseball game was played between the Bachelors and the Benedicts. On Monday, the usual parade, followed by sports contests for young and old, were carried on.

Our "Morning's Morning"

A survey was recently conducted in the middle West, territory covered being Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, that was productive of some very interesting data on the use of coffee, 2,939 families were contacted, representing 11,827 persons.

Summarizing the information received shows that:

1. The average family uses 1½ pounds a week.

2. 93% of all families buy coffee, but only 66% of all people drink coffee.

3. Coffee-drinkers consume an average of almost 18 pounds of roasted coffee per person.

4. The average coffee-drinker consumes 3.13 cups daily.

5. The manner of preparation found 52.31% or 1,436 families using the percolator; 32.16% or 883 families boil; 12.79% or 351 families use the drip method; 2.74% have no definite method.

6. Among 2,745 families using coffee, 80.1% buy it ground, whereas 19.9% buy the whole bean.

7. About 73.7% reported use of a medium grind.

8. 87.5% of families measure coffee and water, but 82% of this number use less than the heaping tablespoonful to a cup of water, as prescribed by authorities.

Golfer (far off in the rough): "Say, caddy, why do you keep looking at your watch?"

Caddy: "It isn't a watch sir; it's a compass."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

CREAM OF POTATO SOUP

Four medium potatoes, 2 slices onion, 2 strips bacon.

Wash, peel, cut in cubes, and cook potatoes in enough water to cover until tender. Rub through a strainer. There should be 2 cups mashed potatoes and liquid. Add this mixture (left over potatoes may be used) to 3 cups of thin cream sauce (3 cups milk, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons butter.) Season to taste. Add 2 tablespoons chopped parsley before serving.

PEAR SAUCE

Three cups sliced pears, 1 cup water, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, ⅔ cup sugar.

Mix pears and water. Simmer 10 minutes. Add rest of ingredients, boil 4 minutes. Serve warm or cold.

APPLE ALMOND PUDDING

Beat two eggs with ¼ teaspoon salt and ½ cup sugar. Add 1 cup milk, 3 tablespoons melted butter, ½ teaspoon ground cinnamon, 1 cup peeled and chopped apples, ¼ cup sliced blanched almonds and enough grated crumbs to make a drop batter. Steam for one hour and serve hot with an orange sauce.

ALMOND FINGERS

One-half pound ground almonds, ½ pound caster sugar, ¼ pound flour, 1 egg, a little apricot jam. Mix flour, almonds and sugar and moisten to a stiff paste with beaten egg. Knead until smooth and let stand for an hour on a sugared plate to become firm. Divide paste in two, roll out to a thin paste. Spread one sheet with warm apricot jam, place the second sheet on top and press lightly together. Cut with a sugared knife into narrow fingers. Bake in moderate oven until light colored, about fifteen minutes.

CANDIED SWEET POTATOES

Six peeled sweet potatoes, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 1 cup water, 3 tablespoons butter.

Mix ingredients and pour into shallow pan. Bake fifty minutes in moderate oven. Turn potatoes frequently to allow even cooking.

VEGETABLE SALAD FOR SIX

One cup cooked carrots, ½ cup cooked peas, 2 tablespoons chopped onions, 2 tablespoons chopped green peppers, ¼ teaspoon salt.

Chill ingredients. Combine and serve.

RAISIN JUMBLES
(With Sour Cream.)

One cup fat, 2 cups sugar, 2 eggs (beaten), ⅔ cup thick sour cream, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon vanilla, ½ teaspoon lemon extract, 4 cups flour, 1½ teaspoons soda, 1 cup chopped raisins.

Cream the fat and add sugar. Mix well and add eggs and cream. Beat two minutes. Add rest of ingredients and mix lightly. Drop portions from end of spoon onto greased baking sheet. Bake twelve minutes in moderate oven.

Household Hints

TO PRESERVE THE LEATHER

When cleaning the bookcase dust the leather-bound books with slightly oiled cloths to restore some of the oil that has dried out. If books are not in constant use this is necessary.

AS GOOD AS NEW

Have you been saving tops of your jelly jars all winter and now have a box of paraffin just waiting to be melted and used again? If not, profit by this suggestion and start this small economy this year.

HEALTHFUL PLANNING

Plan to have fresh and stewed fruits for dinner when the family is alone. Substitute them instead of so many rich pastries and puddings and note the improvement in your digestion as well as your pocketbook.

POOR ECONOMY

Do not consider it an economy to substitute water for milk in a recipe even if satisfactory results are obtained. You are taking away nutriment from the dish that will have to be made up in some other form of food. Use the milk; it is beneficial to everybody.

NOTHING LIKE FRESH AIR

Be sure to give your closets the fresh air treatment at least once every two weeks to prevent that musty smell. Heavy winter clothing needs more airing than the lighter summer clothes.

Nongreasy marks on delicate fabrics can be removed by sprinkling a little ground rice over the mark and rubbing gently with one finger. After a few applications the mark will disappear.

Knitted articles often curl at the ends. Pin them to the ironing board before placing a damp cloth on them, then press.

Watercress is rich in phosphates, iron, sulphur and iodine. It should be carefully washed and picked before serving. It should not be cooked. Add a few drops of vinegar to the water in which it is to be washed.

A piece of horseradish placed in a jar of pickles will keep the vinegar from losing its strength. It will also keep the pickles from getting soft or moldy.

Glycerin rubbed over the surface of corks will prevent them from sticking in the necks of bottles containing cement, glue, shoe polish, etc.

Pipe cleaners used between prongs of table forks will remove particles that may adhere after washing.

Paint brushes, if wrapped in silver paper after being used, will keep as soft as if they had been left to soak in turpentine or water.

If a few drops of salad oil are put in soapy water the dirt will be removed from wash leather gloves almost immediately.

To renovate a shabby umbrella, brush it well with a solution of ammonia and warm water.

For gnat or other insect bites apply liquid ammonia or a strong solution of washing soda. The blue bag, too, is soothing.

Activities of Women

In Tokio, Japan, some 500 women are running businesses in their own names.

Quadruplets acted as bridesmaids recently at a wedding in Oklahoma City, Okla. They are the beautiful Keys sisters—Mary, Leota, Roberta and Mona—of Hollis, Okla.

Miss Marguerite Le Hand, private secretary to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, knows some 5,000 national figures who call at the White house, merely by the sound of their voices.

Among pets sheltered by Mrs. J. Stiles in her apartment in Minneapolis, Minn., are 60 snakes and turtles, a baby alligator, and an iguana, a tropical lizard.

Seven sisters of the saddle, the Misses Croxon, whose ages range from 6 to 21, have opened a riding school of their own at Northolt, Middlesex, England.

According to Thomas Williams, secretary to the British Association for Physical Training, factory girls in England are "a race of goddesses." He says the working girl possesses well-kept hands and beautifully waved hair and wears smart, stylish costumes.

Louise Pound, Ph.D. (University of Heidelberg), has been professor of English at the University of Nebraska since 1912.

Dorothy Thomas is descended from four generations of Welsh clergymen. She was born in Kansas, lived for six years in Canada, and then moved with her family to Nebraska, where she now lives in Lincoln. She studied in Cotner College and in the University of Nebraska, She is the author of "Ma Jeeter's Girls," and has contributed to the Prairie Schooner and Scribner's.

Lou Wylie is a newspaper woman, and has served on the staffs of papers in New Orleans and Brooklyn.

Ten thousand girls are to be cared for in labor camps established in Germany in connection with a plan to compel all women of the country to participate in the labor service.

Miss Edna M. Gardner, nurse at the Naval hospital in Washington, D. C., has won three prizes during the last year in aviation contests. She pilots her own plane.

Meditating

Now, they've called t'my attention
Matters which I'd like t'mention,
Naught t'do but sit a thinkin'
How we'd gone without much drinkin'
Through a hard and long depression
Sure should all our minds refreshen,
But again we've started drinkin'
I deplore you, get t'thinkin',
Drinks they're makin' night and day,
Mayhaps with us they will stay.
Should th' privilege we abuse
In we go, I bet m' shoes,
If we drink and take a ride
Mr. Cop is by our side.
Takes us down t' see the Squire
For which work th' Cop is hired,
On our breath we carry guilt,
Argue not, th' beans is spilt.
Here I'm sittin' down in jail
Telling you this woeful tale.
I was warned by pen and print
That t'jail I'd sure be sent,
But I drove and took a drink
Now I've plenty time t'think,
It's up t'you and up t'me
If from th' Cops we all keep free:
When we on th' highways roam
One and all, let booze alone.
Brother, Harken, you t'me,
Ere the prison walls you see,
Do not blame th' courteous Cop
Should your car he chance t'stop.
Harken! to th' jingled tip
From th' guy who took th' trip.

—*Ohio State Hy. News.*

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Be Clean

AT THE time when John Wesley said "cleanliness is next to godliness," one of his audience remarked, in all truthfulness, "and sometimes it is next to impossible." The good old days may have been romantic and picturesque but on the whole, conditions were very dirty and foul-smelling and uncomfortable, because of vermin.

As the standards of living improve, so the standards of cleanliness are raised. One of the striking contrasts between the civilized and the uncivilized is the different attitude which exists regarding cleanliness of person and in the handling of foods.

A great deal of cleanliness has no direct bearing upon health; most of it is a matter of what we call decency, its practice grows out of a sense of comfort and self-respect associated with a clean body in clean clothes, and consideration for others to whom a dirty body is offensive to sight and smell.

Some forms of cleanliness have a very direct bearing upon health. Dirty hands are dangerous enemies. Dirty hands are almost sure to be soiled with body secretions which so often contain disease germs. These germs in the hands gain entrance into the body in putting fingers into the mouth, by touching the lips or through handling food which is later eaten without having been cooked.

We do not know of any other way in which we can so definitely protect ourselves against disease germs through our own habits as by thoroughly washing the hands before eating or handling food. If the hands are to be kept really clean, the nails must be fairly short so that they may be cleaned regularly. Use soap and warm water freely and do not hesitate to apply the nail brush.

A clean skin is a healthier skin in that when freed from dirt, it is able to do its work better. There is less danger of skin infections and lice are not found among those who bathe regularly and change their underwear frequently. A warm bath at least once a week is advised, and oftener, if necessary, dependent upon the type of work and the weather, to keep the skin clean and free from odors.

Use clean handkerchiefs. When soiled, handkerchiefs are not only unsightly but the secretions they contain are picked up by the fingers, and it is these secretions which must always be regarded with suspicion. Most of the communicable diseases which occur in this country are spread by the germs that are found in secretions from the nose and mouth.

Why a Bride Carries Flowers

Flowers from very early days have been intimately connected with religious rites. Fruit used to be offered up in sacrifice to the old gods, and the flowers which come before the fruit were used to garland the necks of animals sacrificed on the ancient altars. There was a symbolism in all this, the flower standing for the glories of the harvest-to-be, and so in olden times the marriage festival was beautified by these emblems. Gradually the symbolism grew, particular flowers being given particular meanings. So the orange blossom as bearing fruit and flowers together stood for youth and maternity, the lily for purity, while the rose and myrtle were especially consecrated to Venus, goddess of love. Today the exact symbols are forgotten but the bridal bouquet still remains.

Fall Hats

The new fall hats, eastern papers state, "are lower but they're higher," in other words, their crowns are lower, and they sit higher on the head.

They aren't any shallower in the crown than the very shallow-crowned hats of summer. They couldn't be and still stay on the head. But there are more of those shallow crowns this fall. For now women have got used to their different look, finding it not only flat but flattering.

Pancake Berets

The flattest hat of all is as flat as a pancake, and, in fact, is called a pancake—pancake beret.

The crown of it is so low it entirely disappears, leaving only a brim. Or is it the brim which disappears, leaving only a crown?

Anyway it's the new version of the ever-popular, ever-fashionable beret. Larger than it used to be, and usually with a band in the back to hold it securely on the head. Because it sits up so high and so low.

It's made of antelope, grosgrain ribbon or fabric. It's a comfortable, light-on-the-head hat which is a fine choice for a first hat for general fall wear. It goes with all street, tailored and sports clothes.

Wide Brims

Another of the good general all-day hats you might like to put on right now is just one type of the many brimmed hats of felt which you'll see around this fall.

The wideness of its brim (hats of this type have brims from 2½ to 3 inches wide) is particularly

good for this early season wear when the sun is still hot and dazzling.

The brim is straight and sharp and the hat is worn straight on the head.

Other types of brims are softer than this, drooping slightly. Or they may droop on one side and turn up on the other. Or turn up in the back and down in the front. And this last kind is one you'll see more of later on when coats take on their fur collars and hat backs have to step out of the way.

Streamline Clothes

Streamline clothes cut on a silhouette as slender as a reed are on display.

Some of the black wool frocks had their sleeves and gloves cut in one, buttoning at the wrists so that the gloves may be tucked back when their occupant is indoors. The black is lightened by touches of dark brown, forest green and beige are the outstanding colors for the day fabric which are of soft wool and crepes.

Day frocks were shown in two lengths: the first, for morning dresses, 12 inches from the ground; the second, sophisticated afternoon frocks reaching just above the ankle. Their necklines were high and sometimes accented over the collar-bones by two bright velvet flowers or a gay velvet scarf with many tunic effects.

The evening gowns followed the streamline silhouette with their hems slit up in a point in front, the spraying around the feet ending in a short train or with big frivolous tulle ruffles at the hem.

Girl Scout Notes

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

The Union Pacific Coal Company is in receipt of the following letter of appreciation from the Rock Springs Girl Scout Council:

"Rock Springs, Wyoming,
"September 15, 1934

"The Union Pacific Coal Company,
Rock Springs, Wyoming.

"Gentlemen:

"The Rock Springs Local Girl Scout Council wishes to express its gratitude to you for the splendid manner in which you helped make the Girl Scout camp at Newfork Lake this summer successful. The springs you gave to the camp and the improved facilities for getting water made things far more comfortable and convenient. We also appreciate your giving us the use of your trucks and the labor of men.

"The kindly interest which you take in Girl Scouting is a big thing in the Girl Scout program here and we sincerely appreciate it.

"Very truly yours,
"Rock Springs Girl Scout Council
by Mary A. Whelan, Secretary."

Water From New Fork Lake Passes Muster

Some anxiety was felt during the recent Scout outings at New Fork Lake as to the problem of using water therefrom due to the low condition, the water, it is stated, having receded some fifteen feet. Samples were sent to the State Chemist at Laramie for analysis and word has just been received, removing whatever doubt may have existed, the verdict given out by that official reading:

"Water in excellent condition and perfectly safe for domestic use."

The testing of water for such purposes is one of the requirements of the National Girl Scout organization, and the local staff naturally feel highly elated at the good news.

Wyoming Will Be Represented in These Collections

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (quoting from a statement made by its General Manager, Charles M. B. Cadwalader) has many parties in the field on four continents endeavoring to procure specimens ranging in size from almost microscopic mollusks to antelope and moose in futherance of the most extensive program in 122 years of its existence. Eleven groups are already out, and one additional expedition, it was expected, would leave in August.

Birds, fishes, reptiles, plants, the collection of rare and curious animals with which to form habitat groups are sought.

To obtain specimens of the American elk and pronghorn antelope for habitat groups in the museums North American Hall, two trustees of the academy, Prentiss N. Gray of New York and Mr. Carpenter and their sons will spend six weeks in Wyoming. Frank B. Foster, another trustee, will leave next month for the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, hoping to bring back a bull moose of unusual size for a one-animal "group".

Dr. A. C. Boyle, Laramie, Wyoming, is in charge of an outfit on location in the vicinity of Vernal, Utah, in quest of large specimens, while Dr. Barnum Brown, American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West, New York City, is directing a group near Greybull, Wyoming, at the foot of Keyhole Canon in the Big Horn Range, where a herd of eight prehistoric giants (dinosaurs) had been located, the find considered by Dr. Brown to be one of the most important paleontological discoveries of recent years, was made some thirty years ago by Mr. Barker Howe, a pioneer rancher of that portion of Wyoming, and brought to the attention of Dr. Brown some two years ago.

Doctor (Questioning negro applicant for chauffer) "George, are you married?"

George—"No, suh, boss, no suh. Ah makes mah own living."

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

The Discovery of the Rocky Mountains

General Pike, who was killed in the last war with England while leading his troops into Canada, was, perhaps, the first real discoverer of the Rocky Mountains to the south (1805), as Pike's Peak will forever testify, but he was preceded by still more intrepid men, if possible, away up in the far north (1803).

Their path lay across what the Indians called the "Shining Mountains," and what now is the gold fields of Montana. They passed within hailing distance of the spot where Helena, the capital of Montana, now stands.

Strange they did not discover gold, for the great journal of Lewis and Clark speaks of quartz and of silver and signs of gold.

This great expedition, the first to cross the Rocky Mountains, is known in history as the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and was made up of Captain Lewis, of the U. S. Army, and Captain Clark, also of the army, and in direct command of the men in hand, consisting of nine young citizens of Kentucky, fourteen soldiers of the army, two French watermen, a hunter, an interpreter, and a black servant of Captain Clark's.

Many explorations were made up the many rivers. At one place, where Oregon City now stands, they found a large Indian village, with not a human being in sight, all having suddenly died from some plague.

As the party reached the Rocky Mountains on their return, they divided, one going up one branch of the Columbia (or Oregon) River, and the other party up the other branch, to meet at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, about 100 miles from what is now the great Yellowstone Park. Strangely enough, they did not see or hear of the marvels there, and one can but wonder if they are not, comparatively, of recent date.

What Schools Do to Build Character

1. By helping each child to develop high standards of physical and mental fitness.
2. By training the senses in classroom, shop, laboratory, and playground so that children know how to gather and use data correctly.
3. By bringing all the children together and teaching them to work together in friendly cooperation.
4. By building into the lives of children the best ideals of health, home, learning, citizenship, vocation and leisure.
5. By surrounding children with teachers who are genuine, cultivated, earnest and happy. No one can teach more than he is.

Spirit Marks

Draw four marks with a piece of chalk on a table. Show both your hands and explain to the spectators that you will try to pass the chalk marks through the table to your right hand palm.

Show both of your hands once more and have someone examine the underside of the table to assure the spectators that there are no marks there.

Place your right hand under the table with the palm open. Wait a few seconds for effect and then strike the chalk marks on the top of the table three times. Bring up your hand from under the table and exhibit it to the audience, who discover the three spirit marks thereon. Here is the secret of the spirit marks:

Take a piece of fine-grained sandpaper or a nail file and run it across the fingernails of the right hand. You can use either hand you choose. Put a chalk mark lengthwise on each of the fingernails.

When you place your hand underneath the table close it tightly into a fist, bringing a bit of pressure to bear on the fingers. This transfers the chalk marks to the fleshy part of the hand similar to the marks already put on the top of the table. All there is left to do is bring the hand up from under the table.

Try This One

Take your weight—multiply by 2—add 5—multiply by 50—add your age—add 365 days—subtract 615—The answer equals your weight and age.

For Example—if you weigh 175 lbs. and you are 42 years old the answer would be 17542.

Boy Lightning Calculator

Mohammed Ismail Turki El Attar, young son of a grocer in a village in the Delta of Egypt, and famous locally as a lightning calculator, has died in Cairo. As he could not write, he was unable to put figures on paper, and had to work out all problems in his head. His simplest feat was to multiply sums of three figures each, such as 584 and 369, and give the answer in eight seconds. He would work out the multiplication of any two-figure nummer three times, such as 49 by 49 by 49, in less than three minutes. A number running to millions would be multiplied by another of as many as ten figures, such as 9,804,321,567 and the right answer delivered in twenty minutes.

The Road to Home

There's a road I like to travel
When the busy day is through,
Where the sun is always friendly
And the skies are always blue,
'Tis the road that leads me homeward
Where the little children gay
With their brooms of happy laughter
Sweep the petty cares away.

Oh, that pathway holds more gladness
Than this heart of mine can sing
As my happy thoughts soar onward
And my captive soul takes wing,
Winging quickly on before me
To that little place I know
Where the rarest gems of heaven
Shed their brightness here below.

And though I may think my efforts
Through the day have been in vain
And I've made a mess of living,
There my faith comes back again.
There dark gloom is chased with laughter
Morbid thoughts are chased with glee
And I feel, well, mighty thankful
That my life belongs to me.

—A selection from "Your Home and Mine" by Harold S. Wood.

A physics teacher after instructing his class on the principle involved in pressure cookers asked, "How would you cook potatoes on the top of a high mountain where the atmospheric pressure is so low that water boils at such a low temperature that too long a time is required for cooking?"

One bright lad, after some thought triumphantly replied: "I'd fry them."

Boy Scout Activities

French Scouts Visit United States

TWENTY Boy Scouts from France, representing as many provinces in that country, arrived in New York City September 10th to spend a few days in seeing the sights of the metropolis. On the day following, they were received at the City Hall and given an address of welcome by Mayor LaGuardia. The balance of the week was spent in camp at the Mortimer L. Schiff National Scout Reservation, Mendham, N. J., the lads returning to New York, sailing therefrom on September 18, on the liner Paris. They came over to Canada as official French delegates at the 400th Jacques Cartier anniversary celebration at Gaspe, Quebec, held in August.

Junior American Legion Organization

Juvenile sons of members of The American Legion are being formed into an organization to be known as Sons of The American Legion. Chapters have already been started at Cheyenne and Casper and the intention is to foster others at points where the Legion has a Post. Rock Springs will, undoubtedly, be one of the principal branches. The object is to educate the lads to carry on the ideals of the Legion. and their activities will include drum corps, bands, swimming, rifle clubs, various sports, etc.

HIS GOOD TURN

Boy Scout (at breakfast table): "I've done my good turn for the day."

Father: "You've been very quick."

Boy: "Yes, but it was very easy. I saw old Mr. Smith going for the 7:45 train, and he was frightened les' he'd miss it, so I let the bulldog loose and he arrived in time."

One of the turns in the entertainment after the annual dinner of a famous London firm was provided by a conjuror. For one of his tricks he asked for the assistance of some one from the audience.

A man went up, and while the audience waited for the conjuror to continue the trick, some one in the front row called: "Hi, don't you make 'im disappear. 'E's our treasurer."

"You want me to raise your salary, eh?" growled a Wellington boss to his employe. "Give me at least two good reasons."

The employe gazed meekly at his employer and murmured, "Twins."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Eliga Daniels, Jr., has returned to California, after having visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eliga Daniels, Sr.

June, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Wilde, is recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs. Irvin Rodda has returned from a visit with friends at Boulder and Big Piney.

Mrs. Cora Matthews is visiting with relatives in Kemmerer.

Mrs. Primo Gatti is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Outsen have returned from Casper where they attended the Eastern Star Convention.

Miss Martha Bolen is visiting friends in Rawlins.

Mrs. William Matthew visited relatives in Hanna.

Miss Tillie Pavlich has gone to Raton, New Mexico, for an extended visit.

Mrs. F. B. Tobin, of Sidney, Nebraska, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. D. Potter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McTee, Jr., have returned from a visit in Salt Lake City, Utah.

James Mayhew, of the CCC camp at Lander, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mayhew.

Helen Milos has gone to Chicago, Illinois, where she will visit some time with her parents.

Joe Kormus is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Amezich are the proud parents of a baby boy born on Tuesday, August 28.

Pete Skorup is confined to his home with an attack of the "flu".

Mr. and Mrs. George Rodda visited with relatives in Reliance.

Mrs. S. D. Marsh, of Greenwood, Nebraska, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crofts. Mrs. Crofts is the sister of Mrs. Marsh.

Reliance

Mr. Joe Lloyd, of Denver, Colorado, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lee, of Hanna, Wyoming, visited with Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Korogi are the proud parents of a baby girl born the 10th at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Carl Jorgensen and children, of Boulder, Wyoming, have been visiting at the H. E. Buckles home here.

Mrs. H. E. Buckles was a Denver visitor during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stuart enjoyed a visit from Mr. and Mrs. F. Stuart, of California, during the month.

Mrs. Quotto, of Kansas, is visiting at the William Telck home here.

Miss Marjorie Vollack returned to her home here after visiting in California for the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Korogi are the proud parents of a baby daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Clark, of Pinedale, visited in Reliance recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Hanna and children, of Casper, visited with friends in Reliance recently.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Morrow are the proud parents of a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Evans and daughters, of Iowa, visited recently with Mrs. William Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Stortz, of Superior, are now residing in Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Korfanta, of Rock Springs, recently visited in Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Auld and son and Mrs. Neil Thompson visited in Superior with Miss Mary Korfanta.

Mr. and Mrs. James Grosso, of Rock Springs, visited at the H. Johnson home here.

A Parent-Teacher get-acquainted party was held Friday, September 14, sponsored by the Community Council. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Spence and Mr. and Mrs. J. Spence, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited with relatives and friends here.

Woodrow Robertson and James Stack, of the C. C. C. camp near Jackson, visited with home folks over Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lawrence and daughter returned to their home here after having visited in New York. Mr. Lawrence was called there by the death of an aunt.

Mrs. Floyd Roberts returned to her home in Rock Springs after having visited at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin, of Denver, Colorado, visited at the H. Johnson home recently.

Thomas Graham has been on the sick list.

Carlyle McPhie had the misfortune of breaking his arm while playing.

Mrs. Jack Traeger is recovering rapidly from an operation which she underwent in a hospital in Salt Lake City. Her many friends are glad to know she is getting along so nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reid and children, of Idaho, recently visited at the P. Burns home, and with old friends here. Mrs. Reid is a sister of Mrs. Burns, and was a teacher in the schools here years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willard and son, of Rock Springs, visited at the J. Easton home here.

Miss Agnes Kelley celebrated her 15th birthday, September 14th, with her friends calling at her home. Bunco was enjoyed during the evening. A lovely lunch was served at the close of the games. Miss Agnes received many nice gifts.

Winton

Miss Mildred Kenyon has returned home after an extended visit with relatives in California.

Laverne Clark was operated on September 8, 1934, for appendicitis and is improving very rapidly at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spence, of Salt Lake City, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence over the Labor Day holidays.

Miss Alice Radford visited a week with her parents here. Miss Alice is taking a beauty course in Denver, Colo.

The following are new teachers in the Winton School this year: Miss Alice Oleson of Greybull, Wyoming; Miss Ethel Kierig of Laramie, Wyoming; Miss Mildred Lee of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Miss Lois Brashear of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Miss Eileen Lucas, of Hanna, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann and family spent a week end visiting in Hanna, Wyoming, with the Sharrer family.

Little Joy Fowkes was surprised by a number of her little friends September 8, 1934, the occasion being her birthday. Games were played and a lovely lunch was served. Joy received many beautiful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lenzi of Superior visited at the Pecolar home recently.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Tynsky spent the Labor Day holidays visiting with relatives in Lyman, Wyoming.

Thomas Delgado has started the Winton Bus Line, running two trips a day and hauling men who live in Rock Springs to their work here.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Uram, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Brack, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Slaughter and families visited with friends in Lander and Hudson, Wyoming, over the Labor Day holidays.

Superior

Mrs. D. K. Wilson and Mrs. Hugh McLeod of Rock Springs were visitors recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mrs. A. C. Moore and daughter, Beverly, of Lafayette, Colorado, visited friends and relatives here recently.

Mrs. J. Powers, of Lyman, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Caine.

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Mrs. Frank Kleindienst and daughter, Maxine, have gone to Minnesota to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Burnsmier, former Superior residents, called on friends here during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. William King are the parents of a baby son born August 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wales, of B Hill, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, Saturday evening, August 18, at the Community Club House. They were married in England, August 30, 1884. They have lived in Superior thirteen years.

Inez Genetti and Ellen Korhonen arrived home from Denver for a two weeks' visit with relatives. The girls are students at Barnes Commercial School in Denver.

Mrs. H. A. Wylam returned home Sunday, August 26, 1934, after having spent the summer in Washington with her mother, Mrs. George J. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Stortz have moved to Reliance, where Mr. Stortz has accepted employment.

O. S. Jefferson arrived home recently from a vacation spent in Washington.

Mike, Opal, May and George Pecolar, of Winton, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sage Lenzi.

Hanna

Miss Dorothy Russell, nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital in Denver, spent her vacation with her parents.

The Misses Irene Lucas and Gertrude Salo visited for a few days in Denver.

Miss Dorothy Benedict left for Cody, Wyoming, where she will teach school.

Miss Margaret Buehler left on Tuesday, September 4, for Bloomington, Illinois, where she will attend the Wesleyan University.

Mrs. A. Hakala and daughter, Bertha, returned from Rochester, Minnesota, where Mrs. Hakala underwent a major operation at the Mayo Clinic, and is now getting along nicely.

The Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters' Grand Lodge session was held here on Friday and Saturday, August 24 and 25. The program began with a parade of Knights and Sisters from the Lodge Hall to the Methodist Church, led by the Drum and Bugle Corps. At the M. E. Church the key to the City was presented to the Knights by Superintendent O. G. Sharrer, and a smaller key presented to the Sisters by Mrs. O. G. Sharrer. A fifty-year badge was presented by the Knights to Thomas Jackson, of Denver, formerly of Hanna, and a twenty-five year badge was presented to Jack Jones. The Pythian Sisters presented twenty-five year badges to Mrs. F. E. Ford and Mrs. Lena Kerr. Public memorial services were held at the Church on Friday afternoon. A banquet was served to over 200 people at the Finn Hall on Saturday evening, followed by a musical program and dancing at the School Gymnasium.

The wedding of Mrs. Bessie Evans, of Hanna, and Walter Boam, of Superior, was solemnized at Boulder, Colorado, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Richard, on Saturday, September 1. They will make their home in Superior. The good wishes of their many Hanna friends go with them.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Niel left for Oregon, where they will reside permanently.

Miss Bessie Clegg will attend the University of Idaho at Pocatello.

Mr. and Mrs. George Warburton are the proud parents of a baby boy born on August 22.

A. D. Burford and family (formerly Superintendent of the schools here) passed through Hanna on their way to Texas, where they will reside. They visited here with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Burford.

Joe D'Andrea, son of Sam D'Andrea, formerly of Hanna, visited here for a few days from Omaha.

Clayte Hume and nephew stopped off in Hanna for a short visit with friends. They were enroute from Washington to Pine Bluffs, Wyoming. Mr. Hume was Superintendent of the Hanna School several years ago.

First Security Bank
OF ROCK SPRINGS

This bank is a member of the Temporary Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and its depositors are entitled to the benefits of deposit insurance thus created

❖

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Building Materials and Paints
General Contractors
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

The Office Broom

The Roy T. Jones family is the latest acquisition to the population of Winton, Roy having been employed there several years since.

Mrs. Frank Hicks and children, family of Acting Superintendent at Superior, have just returned to their home after a summer outing spent at Fremont Lake.

Vernon O. Murray, Safety Engineer, and wife are now domiciled in house No. 17, Wardell Court. Welcome to "the Court".

E. R. Jefferis, wife and son spent several days during August visiting in Chicago and St. Louis.

Mrs. C. H. Williamson and children are back from a several months jaunt to Colorado's mountain resorts and report having enjoyed a delightful summer.

Henry Jones, Mine Clerk at Hanna, was recently elected Deputy Supreme Chancellor, Knights of Pythias, for Wyoming. In addition to his new duties, he will retain those of Grand Keeper of Records and Seals which he has performed for some time. The Grand Lodge of the Order met at Hanna this season.

Ben Outsen, wife and son (Richard), spent a week in exploring the nooks and crannies of Yellowstone Park during August. Upon return to the City, Richard departed for Cheyenne to resume his enginering duties with the government.

C. E. Swann and wife sojourned in their new car to Denver, Colorado Springs and other points in that vicinity.

Frank Tallmire and wife visited Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and other North Pacific Coast cities, returning homeward through Southern California. "It was a very enjoyable trip," reported Frank.

Three weddings in the Rock Springs merchandise store since January first. At least, the third will have happened ere the October magazine reaches your hands. The contracting parties in the last nuptial ceremony are Anne Silva and B. Dye, of the "Daily Reminder."

Miss Mary Taylor, Assistant Bookkeeper, Rock Springs Store, is back on the job again much improved in health after visiting Lava Hot Springs and Salt Lake City.

Frank McCarty, former Superintendent, now retired, living at Pinedale, paid a call on the General Office staff recently. "Most of his time has been devoted to fishing," he remarked, consequently "he was a little rusty in the old Scotch game of golf."

"What do you think of these beauties?" asked the angler husband.

"You needn't try to deceive me," replied his wife, laughing. "Mrs. Smith saw you in the fish dealer's."

"I know she did. I caught so many I simply had to sell some."

—thrift is the eye
—that sees tomorrow

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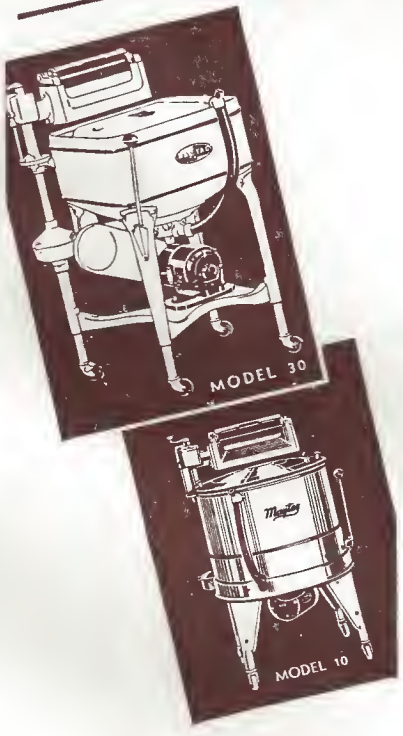

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